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AZALEAS · CAMELLIAS · ROSES

SHRUBS

FRUIT

AND

SHADE

TREES



INTRODUCED from the Orient, Azalea blooms in gorgeous colors are to be expected, but the great display in the gardens at Glen Saint Mary is so marvelous that rarely does a beholder find words to express his admiration and delight. No picture can do justice to the scene; no brush wielded by Art's greatest master can place such radiant colors on canvas.

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co.

Glen Saint Mary, Florida



OFFICE WITH AZALEA FOUNDATION PLANTING

A Few Words to Our Friends—

A NEW YEAR faces us. Not only on the calendar, but in general business conditions do we face changes which should spell improvement and bring a new outlook to all of us. There is a spirit of optimism in the air, and it is time for the home-owner, the gardener, and the fruit-grower to "show off" a little in pure exuberance. There are bare spots on grounds and gardens that have been overlooked or neglected; there are trees in groves and orchards that should be replaced; there are foundation groups that need to be changed; there are lonesome shrubs that need near neighbors.

You change the decorations and furnishings of your home to keep up with the times, and because you get tired of looking at certain things day after day. It's the same with the garden, it needs to be "pepped up with plants." It can be done, and this is a good year to make the changes.

Now, there is something else which we want to put straight. Some people hesitate to send in small orders, or to ask questions by letter. Please remember that **no order is too small**, and that we will **gladly answer your questions**. Send them in; we will take care of them. In addition to this, we invite you to visit the nurseries at any time; there are hundreds of interesting things to see. Come, you are welcome.



GLEN SAINT MARY ROSES

To New Customers Only:

We are not talking to our thousands of old patrons who have made their gardens with Glen Roses—they know all this already. But you talk to them—ask them what they think of Glen, field-grown, budded Roses in the long run, year after year. We are pretty sure of the answer; we wouldn't have mentioned it otherwise.

The earlier you order, the better your chance of getting what you want. Shipping begins about the middle of November.

Abbreviations after listed varieties refer to its class or type: T., Tea; HT., Hybrid Tea; HP., Hybrid Perpetual; HG., Hybrid Gigan-tea; N., Noisette; Ben., Bengal.

ON CHEROKEE ROOT

For use where conditions are unfavorable for Roses on ordinary understocks, such as very sandy or otherwise poor soils, we have Mrs. Charles Bell, Pink and White Maman Cochet, Pink and Red Radiance, and Talisman. Bare-rooted, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.



BUSH *and* CLIMBING ROSES

All Bush and Climbing Roses not otherwise listed are 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, and \$30 per 100. Double these figures for bushes dug with earth around the roots and tops left on (Balled & Burlapped). B&B Roses may be moved safely during the summer months or at any time when bare-rooted plants cannot be used. No. 1 following some of the varieties means they have proved worthy and dependable.

PINK BUSH ROSES

- Anna de Diesbach.** HP. Large, fragrant flowers of a beautiful shade of pink. Buds are very fine and produced on long stems. Somewhat like Paul Neyron.
- Antoine Rivoire.** HT. Delicate silvery pink, shading to peach in center. Flowers medium size, double. Bush seldom mildews and is free bloomer in spring and fall.
- Baby Rambler.** Poly. No. 1. Dwarf pink cluster Rose. For hedges and borders.
- Betty Uprichard.** HT. Long-pointed, coppery red buds.
- Dainty Bess.** HT. Distinctly different type. Flower 3½ to 4 inches across, single, broad-petaled, with crinkled edges, delicate rose-pink. The prominent stamens remind one of Cherokee.
- Duchesse de Brabant.** T. No. 1. Fine old pink variety well known by everyone.
- Minnie Francis.** T. No. 1. Deep pink, very open flowers. Strong grower.
- Mme. Lambard.** T. No. 1. Strongest growing pink in our collection. Clear light pink to deeper tint. Can be grown in tree-form.
- Mrs. Charles Bell.** HT. No. 1. Lovely shell-pink. Vigorous grower.
- Paul Neyron.** HP. No. 1. Immense, dark pink blooms on very long, thornless stems.
- Pink Killarney.** HT. Large, almost single, delicate pink blooms, opening wide.
- Pink Maman Cochet.** T. No. 1. Nicely formed buds and flowers of pale pink, deeper at center. Fine for cutting.
- Pink Radiance.** HT. No. 1. It blooms continuously.

PINK CLIMBING ROSES

- Anemone (Pink Cherokee).** Attractive hybrid of white Cherokee.
- Belle of Portugal.** HG. Extremely large flowers of lovely pink tinged with salmon.
- Climbing Pink Maman Cochet.** T. No. 1.
- Climbing Pink Radiance.** HT. No. 1

RED BUSH ROSES

- Ami Quinard.** HT. A lovely deep, rich velvety crimson Rose, introduced to America in 1930. Blooms of medium size, fragrant, and last for several days. Plant vigorous and blooms freely.
- Black Prince.** HP. No. 1. Produces large, dark crimson flowers, nearly black at times. Very strong grower.
- Etoile de France.** HT. No. 1. A truly excellent Rose, having large, very fragrant crimson flowers.
- Etoile de Hollande.** HT. One of the reddest of red Roses. Good-sized blooms and buds borne on long stems. Intermittent bloomer during summer.
- Freiherr von Marschall.** T. No. 1. Well-formed, deep red flowers; good foliage.
- General Jacqueminot.** HP. No. 1. Large, velvety deep red, sweet-scented blooms. Upright grower.
- His Majesty.** HT. No. 1. One of the newer Roses. Blooms of good size, fragrant, dark crimson, deepening toward edges. Abundant bloomer. Good stems and growth habit.
- Kirsten Poulsen.** Poly. Bright scarlet, single, slightly fragrant blooms borne in clusters on long stems. It is a vigorous, bushy grower, very hardy, and blooms all season.
- Louis Philippe.** Ben. No. 1. Good dark red shrub Rose. Continuous bloomer.
- Red-Letter Day.** HT. A brilliant scarlet, nearly single Rose that quickly opens flat. Satisfactory grower and makes beautiful mass effect in the garden.
- Red Radiance.** HT. No. 1. Deep rose-red. Lasts well. Fine for cutting.
- Ulrich Brunner.** HP. Produces fragrant flowers of bright red, changing to carmine. Plant is disease-resistant. Early summer bloomer, easily adapted to pillar training.

RED BUSH ROSES, continued

- Vaterland.** HT. Bud and flower large, opening full, double; handsome dark red with coppery reflexes. Foliage bronze and quite disease-resistant. Continuous bloomer all season. A thoroughly fine Rose.
- Virginia R. Coxe (Gruss an Teplitz).** T. No. 1. Startling red, sweet-scented blooms.

RED CLIMBING ROSES

- Climbing American Beauty.** HW. No. 1. Similar to bush. Good June performer.
- Climbing Red Radiance.** Cl.HT. Vigorous, climbing sport of Red Radiance.
- Climbing Souvenir of Wootton.** Cl.HT. This bright red variety is one of the best of its class. Strong bush and a free bloomer.
- Paul's Scarlet Climber.** HW. Startling brilliant scarlet blooms which seldom fade. Profuse bloomer in spring. Fine for covering fences and walls.
- Ramona (Red Cherokee).** Excellent companion for white Cherokee.
- Reine Marie Henriette.** Cl.T. One of best red climbers we know. Bright red, pointed buds of good size. A vigorous grower.

WHITE BUSH ROSES

- Frau Karl Druschki.** HP. No. 1. Excellent white variety sometimes called White American Beauty.
- Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria.** T. No. 1. Free and regular bloomer from early to late. Pure white, on long stems. One of the most satisfactory southern sorts.
- Marie van Houtte.** T. No. 1. The general color is white, but tinted at center with pale lemon and on outer petals with pink.
- White Killarney.** HT. Long-pointed buds and semi-double, open flowers. Most attractive.
- White Maman Cochet.** T. No. 1. Closely resembles pink Maman Cochet in all but color. Excellent for cutting. White, tinted pink on outer petals, pale yellow centers.

Planting Roses. The planting season in the South is from November 15, or as soon as plants are dormant, through the winter and spring to about April 15. When the plants are received, it is well to set them in buckets of water overnight—if they have been delayed in transit. They are already pruned for planting, but any broken roots should be trimmed off. Our grafted plants should be set same depth as grown, indicated by soil-marks. Space them 2 to 2½ feet apart. Spread the roots out carefully, fill in with good soil mixed with bonemeal, pack the earth tight about the roots, leave a basin, and water well.



LUXEMBOURG

An extremely satisfactory Hybrid Tea Rose for Southern gardens. The flowers are rich apricot-yellow, shaded with copper, and lighter yellow at the tips of the petals.

WHITE CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing White Maman Cochet. Cl.T. No. 1. Same as bush type, except growth habit.

Cherokee. No. 1. Rampant-climbing, single, pure white Rose, with prominent yellow stamens. Valuable for covering fences and dwellings during the entire season. Spring bloomer.

Devoniensis. Cl.T. No. 1. Probably the strongest-growing Tea in our collection. Creamy white, with delicately shaded pink center. Long lived and most satisfactory.

Lamarque. N. Free-flowering, climbing white Rose with tint of pale yellow. Very fragrant blooms in clusters.



GOLDEN OPHELIA

Sunburst. HT. Another fine Rose for the South. Medium-sized, long-pointed buds open to double and full cupped blooms of clear yellow, with golden orange tints in center. Spreading; almost thornless.

Talisman. HT. Presents unusual combination of orange and copper tones, suffused with pink. Truly multicolored. Flowers are high centered, double, and quite fragrant. Does best in partial shade in this latitude.

YELLOW CLIMBING ROSES

Banksia Lutea. Unique. In spring the drooping branches are covered with tiny fragrant rosettes.

Climbing Perle des Jardins. T. No. 1. Most satisfactory climbing yellow Rose in the South.

Fortune's Double Yellow. N. Semi-double orange-yellow flowers flaked with red, borne along the stems; June-July.

Marechal Niel. N. No. 1. D deservedly famous old-timer. Full yellow flowers. Sturdy.

Mermaid. H.Br. Flowers 5 to 6 inches across, single, open, fragrant, pale creamy yellow, with amber stamens. Foliage deep green. Disease-resistant. Strong grower; profuse bloomer in fall, fair in summer.

Reve d'Or. N. Closely resembles Safrano but has greater substance. Holds foliage well.

Solfatare. N. Flowers sulphur-yellow, large, double, and well formed. Free bloomer; fine foliage.



ETOILE DE HOLLANDE



AUSTRALIAN ROSES

Since the introduction of this class of Roses some three or four years ago, they have become widely and favorably known. Even the most critical Rose-growers acknowledge their good qualities. From the larger number introduced we have selected a "baker's dozen" of the most desirable, basing our selection on quality of bloom, color, and growth of plant. We know these will give entire satisfaction to Rose-lovers who are so fortunate—and wise—as to plant them this year. On the next page is a picture of an Australian Rose on a pillar; there should be many more in this section.

Australian Roses, \$1 each, regardless of number ordered

Countess of Stradbroke. Cl.HT. (Climber.) Magnificent, deep velvety crimson. Bud and flower large, lasting, moderately fragrant. Continuous blooming habit.

Daydream. Cl.HT. (Climber or Pillar.) Blush-pink frilled petals.

Flying Colours. HG. (Climber.) Brilliant red blooms of startling vividness.

Harbinger. HG. (Climber.) Clear, soft pink. Beautiful effect.

Lorraine Lee. HG. (Bush.) A shrubby plant with orange-pink flowers. Everblooming.

Milkmaid. H.N. (Climber.) Small, creamy white flowers, tinted fawn.

Mrs. Philip Russell. HT. (Pillar.) One of the most distinctive of the Australians. Deep red, with black shading. Medium-sized flowers, semi-double, somewhat fragrant. Unusually fine foliage.

Queen of Hearts. Cl.HT. (Climber.) Lovely, radiant pink variety.

Salmon Spray. Poly. (Bush.) Huge clusters of large salmon-pink flowers.

Scorcher. Cl.HT. (Pillar.) Stunning flowers of gorgeous scarlet.

Sunday Best. Cl.HP. (Bush.) Mammoth, saucer-shaped, red flowers with white centers.

Sunny South. HT. (Bush.) Blooms constantly and profusely, and produces a most pleasing effect if flowers are not cut. Buds and blooms of good size, semi-double, pink, with yellow toward center.

Sweet Seventeen. HP. (Bush.) Bud ovoid and of fair size; flower medium size, semi-double (almost single, like Cherokee), lasting, fragrant, rich light pink, borne on short stem. Foliage light green, crinkled. Rather dwarf grower and beautiful if left in the garden. Free bloomer. Limited supply.

Special Trio

- 1 Baby Rambler. Pink.
- 1 Marechal Niel. Yellow Climber.
- 1 Louis Philippe. Red.

These three old-timers, postpaid east of Mississippi, \$1.10. If you live far enough away, you can save 40 cts. on them.

Eight Beauties

\$2.20 F. O. B. Glen St. Mary

- 1 Mme. Lambard. Pink.
- 1 Marie van Houtte. White.
- 1 Pink Maman Cochet.
- 1 Alexander Hill Gray. Yellow.
- 1 Mrs. Charles Bell. Pink.
- 1 Cl. Perle des Jardins. Yellow.
- 1 Ulrich Brunner. Red.
- 1 General Jacqueminot. Red.

Or, if you prefer, your choice of any 6 of the above Roses and 1 Australian.

Five Nice Ones

- 1 Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. White.
- 1 Black Prince. Red.
- 1 Anna de Diesbach. Pink.
- 1 Isabella Sprunt. Yellow.
- 1 Cl. Red Radiance.

If bought singly, these would cost you 35 cts. each, plus postage. We offer them for \$1.60, postpaid east of the Mississippi.

The American Rose Society. We strongly recommend this organization of Rose-growing people. The dues are \$3.50 per year. Members receive an elementary textbook on growing Roses, the American Rose Annual, and the bi-monthly American Rose Magazine.

Send your subscription with check or money order to us, or to the Secretary, American Rose Society, Harrisburg, Pa.



Spread the roots out carefully

Use the fingers to tamp the soil
among the rootletsMake the plant very firm in soil
when the roots are covered

PLANTING

The planting season in the South is from December 1, or as soon as the plants are dormant, through the winter and spring months to about April 15. When the plants are received, it is well to set them in buckets of water overnight, if they have been delayed in transit, or bury them completely for a day or two in moist soil. They are already pruned for planting, but any broken roots should be trimmed off. Our grafted plants should be set same depth as grown, indicated by soil marks.

Space them 2 to 2½ feet apart. Spread the roots out carefully, fill in with good soil mixed with bonemeal, pack the earth tight about the roots, leave a basin, and water well.

SOILS *and* PREPARATION

Soils in the South are variable, perhaps in some districts more so than in other parts of the country, hence it is difficult to lay down general rules for soil-preparation. Locations under the shade of trees, or where the ground is filled with tree-roots, should be avoided. Wet soils should be drained. The Rose delights in a moist soil, but standing water or a soil completely filled with water for a period of time is certain to prove harmful. Clay lands need little preparation, except to enrich them and make them less compact and more friable. The addition of 2 to 3 inches of peat moss, good muck, or woods-mold will help greatly. These can be spread over the surface and spaded in. Stable manure, well rotted, is also good. Sandy soils can be improved by adding clay wherever possible and with it peat moss, woods-mold, or stable manure. Closely planted beds may be prepared by digging out 15 inches deep, and filling in with 4 to 6 inches of good clay and finishing off with 9 inches of a well-mixed soil, composed of garden soil or woods-mold, stable manure, and one to two pounds of bonemeal for each plant. It is best to make up the beds two to three weeks before planting.

FERTILIZING *and* CARE

Thorough preparation of the soil before planting will take care of the fertilizing problem for some time, but as Roses are gross feeders, it is necessary to keep them supplied with an abundance of plant-food. Stable manure may be used, liberally scattered on the surface as a mulch, and good, well-balanced commercial fertilizer may also be used from time to time. A mulch of 3 to 4 inches of leaves or partly rotted leaves and leaf-mold is excellent, during the summer. In dry weather, water freely.

Tea Roses do not require very severe pruning. Prune in September and October for fall and winter bloom; in late February and March for the spring crop of flowers. Thin out small and poorly developed wood. Cut Hybrid Perpetuals severely, leaving only 3 to 4 inches of the old canes. Climbers should be pruned sparingly.

Shoots sometimes come up from the stock below the graft union and take the food-supply to such an extent that they destroy the Rose top. The leaves on these shoots generally have seven leaflets and are quite different in appearance. They should be removed by digging down to the point of union with the stem and cutting them off smooth and clean.

PESTS *and* DISEASES

All common Rose diseases and insects can be controlled with Triogen, which is put out by Rose Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. We have found it very effective if used according to directions. Triogen was officially adopted for the exclusive protection of the garden of 6000 Roses at the Century of Progress, Chicago World's Fair. Fungtrogen is another preparation made by the same company, primarily for black-spot, and may be profitably used where this is the only condition to be combated.

Black-spot appears as irregular dark areas on leaves and stems. Affected leaves turn yellow and drop off.

Massey Dust, sometimes called Combination Dust or "9-1-1," can also be used for general clean-up if preferred. Whether spray or dust is used, be sure to reach the underside of leaves as well as top. Because this is easier to do with a spray, many growers prefer it.

Important. Both dusts and sprays should be applied before rains in so far as possible if maximum results are to be obtained. Dusting should be done in early morning or evening when the air is most likely to be still.

Prevention of Rose-Troubles is Better Than Cure. Protect the bush before disease reaches it!



A fine example of pillar-trained Rose

Besides the Australian Roses, there are other well-known varieties which can be grown as Pillars: Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, Frau Karl Druschki, Mme. Lambard, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Cherokee. Indeed, almost any of the climbers or vigorous bush sorts may be readily adapted.

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS

The entire South has many shrubs that supply color from spring to fall, but Florida and the Gulf Coast regions are especially blessed in the large number of varieties that thrive in this territory. Many that are only moderately successful a few hundred miles north grow and bloom freely in the Lower South. From the different varieties here noted you will be able to select flowering shrubs that will give color nearly every month in the year. If you are not certain about the selection, tell us your general location and we shall be glad to assist you in making a suitable choice of shrubs for year-round color.

ABELIA. See page 9.

ALLAMANDA neriifolia. Evergreen shrub of dense habit. Large, dark green leaves, with deep yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers. Fine for the central and southern portions of Florida.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50
8-inch pots.....	1 25	11 50

ANDROMEDA nitida. A native evergreen shrub with bright, shiny leaves; sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers in early spring. Good for shady places.

Field-grown. Medium plants	60	5 00
Strong plants.....	1 00	8 50

ARDISIA crenulata. Compact, evergreen shrub with thick, dark green foliage and bright red berries in winter. Resembles American holly but is very dwarf in habit of growth. Excellent for shady places and also as a pot-plant for Christmas.

4-inch pots.....	75	6 50
6-inch pots.....	1 00	8 50

AZALEAS. See pages 16 to 18.

BACCHARIS halimifolia (Salt Bush). A hardy, native evergreen shrub with medium-sized, light green foliage. Well adapted to seaside planting.

Field-grown.		
Small plants.....	50	4 50
Large plants.....	75	6 50

BERBERIS sargentiana (Sargent's Barberry). Desirable evergreen shrub with spiny leaves. The new shoots are several different shades of green.

6-inch pots.....	75	6 50
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BOTTLE BRUSH. See page 8.

BUDDLEIA. Attractive, quick-growing evergreen shrubs producing flowers in terminal racemes somewhat resembling lilacs. They attract butterflies in great numbers and are excellent for cut-flowers.

Prices of all varieties.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50
8-inch pots.....	1 00	9 00

Asiatica. A white, winter-flowering variety.

Eva Dudley. Lavender-pink, with orange center. Blooms both summer and winter unless checked by cold.

Lindleyana. Flowers purplish violet, borne in spikes nearly 6 inches long.

Officinalis. Flowers lilac-pink in winter.

CAMELLIA japonica. See page 20.

CESTRUM nocturnum. A rapid-growing evergreen shrub adapted to central and south Florida. Flowers creamy yellow, fragrant at night.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

CLEYERA japonica. Fine evergreen shrub having thick, dark, glossy green leaves with red midrib. The flowers are creamy white and fragrant. Red berries in winter.

4-inch pots.....	75	6 50
12 to 18 inches.....	1 00	9 00

COTONEASTER pannosa. A beautiful hardy shrub, evergreen in the South. Leaves small, silvery beneath, green above. Flowers white, followed by red fruits.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50
8-inch pots.....	1 00	9 00

CRAPE MYRTLE. See page 9.

CUPHEA hyssopifolia. A dwarf shrub with pale lilac flowers. Excellent as a bedding plant and for edging. Does best in full sun.

3-inch pots.....	35	3 00
4-inch pots.....	50	4 50

DURANTA plumieri (Golden Dewdrop). An evergreen shrub with green leaves and racemes of lilac flowers, followed by yellow berries that hang on throughout the winter. It is rather tender but is planted as far north as northern Florida. A beautiful shrub.

plumieri alba. This variety is identical with the one above except that flowers are white instead of lilac.

Prices of both varieties.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

ELÆAGNUS pungens. A vigorous-growing, spreading evergreen shrub. Leaves dark green above, silvery beneath. Very satisfactory.

pungens variegata. Variegated form of the above, with light green leaves, edged with yellowish white.

Prices of both varieties.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50

FEIJOA sellowiana. A hardy, compact, evergreen shrub with foliage dark green above and gray underneath. The purplish red flowers are often hidden away among the leaves. A very interesting plant for foundations and borders.

6-inch pots..... 50 4 50

Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18 inches.....	1 00	9 00
18 to 24 inches.....	1 50	12 50

GARDENIA florida (Cape Jessamine). The well-known Gardenia of the South. Its dark, shiny foliage and white, sweet-scented flowers have made it a favorite for many years.

Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18 inches.....	75	6 00
18 to 24 inches.....	1 00	9 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 75	15 00
3 to 4 feet.....	2 25	20 00

HIBISCUS rosa-sinensis. Fast-growing, showy shrubs with glossy leaves and producing gorgeous colored flowers 4 to 5 inches across. Very striking. Adapted to central and south Florida.

Prices of all varieties.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
5-inch pots.....	75	6 50

Double Pink. Very large; rich pink.

Giganteus. Immense; single; crimson.

Grandiflora. Large; single; pink.

Peachblow. Double; light pink.

Shell-Pink. Single; shell-pink.

Single Pink. Large; single; pink.

Single Salmon. Salmon, with red center.

Single Scarlet. Large; dazzling scarlet.

Versicolor. Single; scarlet with red center.

HYDRANGEA hortensis. Ornamental deciduous shrubs adapted to shady and half-shady locations. The white varieties bloom true to color; the others may be pink or blue, depending on soil and cultural conditions.

Prices of all varieties.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50
8-inch pots.....	1 00	9 00

Avalanche. Fine, large, white variety.

E. G. Hill. Blue or pink flowers in immense trusses.

General de Vibraye. Blue or pink; large trusses.

Mme. E. Mouillere. White; free flowering.

Mousseline. Blue or pink; large trusses.

Otaksa. Blue or pink. Very satisfactory.

ILEX cornuta. A dwarf, compact Chinese Holly with dark and shiny foliage. Very desirable.

Balled & Burlapped.

2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 75	25 00
4 to 6 feet.....	3 50	30 00

Ilex vomitoria (Yaupon). A native evergreen Holly, with small foliage, compact, bushy head, and bright red berries in great profusion. Very desirable for foundation, border, and hedge plantings. Can be pruned to any desired size or shape.

Sheared specimens.

Balled & Burlapped.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	20 00
4 to 6 feet.....	3 50	30 00
6 to 8 feet.....	6 00	50 00

integra. An exceedingly handsome Holly having large, smooth, glossy leaves with few spines.

18 to 24 inches. (From pots.)...\$1 00

ILLICIUM floridanum. A native evergreen, aromatic shrub with large, shining foliage and rich crimson-purple flowers.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
4 to 5 feet.....	2 50	22 50

IXORA coccinea. Evergreen shrub with large leaves and orange-red flowers in clusters. A fine flowering shrub for south Florida.

4-inch pots..... 75 6 50

6-inch pots..... 1 00 9 00

JASMINUM. Fine evergreen shrubs with dark green foliage and bright yellow flowers in spring and summer. Varieties as follows:

floridum. A hardy, low-growing variety.

humile. An upright grower.

primulinum. Very graceful, with drooping, arching branches.

Prices of three preceding varieties.

Bare-rooted.

12 to 18 inches.....	50	4 50
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 25	10 00

Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18 inches.....	75	6 50
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 25	10 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 50	12 50

KALMIA latifolia. See page 8.

LANTANAS. Beautiful flowering shrubs adapted to Florida. Can be furnished in White, Yellow, Orange, Red, and Lilac (Weeping).

4-inch pots..... 50 4 50

LEUCOTHOË axillaris. Native evergreen shrub with dark green leaves, producing in spring small white flowers in racemes. Splendid for shade.

Fine plants..... 75 6 50

LIGUSTRUM. See page 10.

MAGNOLIA fuscata (Banana Shrub). A splendid, hardy, broad-leaved evergreen with dark, shiny foliage. Flowers yellowish white with banana-like fragrance. Very desirable.

4-inch pots.....	1 00	9 00
6-inch pots.....	1 50	14 00
8-inch pots.....	2 50	20 00

Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.

2 to 3 feet.....	2 50	22 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 25	30 00

soulangeana. See page 12.

soulangeana nigra. Similar to Soulangeana with purple flowers instead of pink.

Prices of both varieties.

1 to 2 feet.....	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	18 00
3 to 4 feet.....	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 feet.....	5 00	45 00

MALPIGHIA coccigera. A small, beautiful shrub with holly-like leaves. Flowers light pink, followed by red berries. Adapted to south Florida.

3-inch pots..... 50 4 50



Bottle
Brush

BOTTLE BRUSH
Callistemon rigidus

In April this plant produces long, cylindrical, brush-like flower-spikes which give it the name of "Bottle Brush." Its small flowers are bright red and very showy. The evergreen foliage is narrow and dark green. Hardy in northern Florida and southward.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots...	\$0 50	\$4 50
6-inch pots...	75	6 50
8-inch pots...	1 00	9 00

KALMIA LATIFOLIA

Famous and picturesque Mountain Laurel of the eastern United States. In early spring the plants are literally covered with pinkish white blossoms, and it is one of the most beautiful of the early spring-flowering shrubs. Foliage dark glossy green. Our strain, which comes from the southernmost limits of the species, is adapted to all of northern Florida and northward.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
24 to 30 inches.....	1 75	15 00



Oleander

OLEANDER (*Nerium oleander*)

Evergreen shrubs which are eminently adapted to all of Florida and the Gulf Coast region. The brilliantly colored flowers, which are produced very freely, make the Oleanders one of the most showy plants grown in the Southern territory. The leaves are long, narrow, pointed, bright green. When used in groups or in hedges the Oleanders are a valuable addition to any lawn. Particularly are they adapted to seashore planting and other exposed places.

Cardinal. Deep red.	Pink. Single blooms.
Mme. Peyre. Shell-pink.	Pink. Double flowers.
Mrs. Roeding. Salmon.	Red. Double; large blooms.
Shell-Pink. Very dainty.	White. Double.

Prices of all varieties.	Each	Per 10
Bare-rooted. 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50
4 to 5 feet.....	75	6 50
Spade-balled. 2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 50	12 50
5 to 7 feet.....	2 50	22 50



Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel)

ABELIA
GRANDIFLORA

One of our very best evergreen shrubs for foundation plantings, corner groups, single specimens, or ornamental hedges. The small leaves are bright, glossy green, and cover the plant the greater part of the year. The flowers come in early May and the plant seems to be covered with bloom until late autumn. Plants can be pruned in any shape desired. Entirely hardy as far north as Philadelphia, and thrives to perfection all over the Southern states.



Abelia grandiflora. A fine shrub and hedge plant

Natural growth; bare roots.	Each	Per 10
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0 15	\$1 00
12 to 18 inches.....	20	1 50
18 to 24 inches.....	30	2 50
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 50
3 to 4 feet.....	65	6 00
Shapely plants, Balled & Burlapped.		
12 to 18 inches.....	60	5 00
18 to 24 inches.....	75	6 50
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00
Sheared specimens, Balled & Burlapped.		
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	22 50
4 to 5 feet.....	4 00	35 00

MALVAVISCUS GRANDIFLORA

Turk's-Cap

Showy evergreen shrubs resembling hibiscus, but with drooping, bright scarlet flowers. Adapted to Florida.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
6-inch pots.....	50	4 50



Malvaviscus



Lagerstroemia indica (Crape Myrtle)

CRAPE MYRTLE

Lagerstroemia indica

Among the most important tall shrubs for the South, and as valuable here as the famed lilac is to the North. A vigorous, well-grown plant will grow 15 to 20 feet high and be an immense bouquet of flowers in spring and early summer. Some varieties are red, some purple, some scarlet, and some white. Hardy and grows well in almost any place.

Prices of all varieties.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 5 feet.....	75	6 00
5 to 7 feet.....	1 00	9 00
Special.....	4 50	and up.

Purple. Very showy clusters of rich purple flowers.
Rose. A favorite because of the deep old-rose color.
Crimson-Pink. Bright and showy; very large clusters of the typical crinkled flowers.
White. This is seen to best advantage when planted with other varieties, or shrubs with contrasting color.

MALVAVISCUS. See page 9.

MYRICA cerifera. Native evergreen shrub with dense head of olive-green foliage. Grows well on almost any type of soil and is adapted to seaside planting.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	7 50

NANDINA domestica (Heavenly Bamboo). A most desirable Japanese evergreen shrub. The berries and foliage both become a beautiful shade of red in winter. Very striking.

4-inch pots.....	35	3 00
6-inch pots.....	50	4 50

Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18 inches.....	1 00	9 00
18 to 24 inches.....	1 25	10 00
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50

OLEA fragrans (Sweet or Tea Olive). Dwarf evergreen; bright green foliage; small, white, sweet-scented flowers. Blooms winter and spring.

4-inch pots.....	75	6 50
6-inch pots.....	1 00	9 00

Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18 inches.....	1 50	12 50
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OLEANDER. See page 8.

OSMANTHUS aquifolium. Compact evergreen shrub with spiny holly-like leaves. Hardy and satisfactory.

Fortunei. Similar to Aquifolium, but with larger leaves.

Prices of both varieties.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18 inches.....	1 00	7 50
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PHOTINIA serrulata. A hardy evergreen shrub with dark, glossy leaves and large clusters of white flowers. The new foliage is wine-colored and very attractive.

18 to 24 inches.....	1 00	9 00
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PHYLLANTHUS nivosus roseo-pictus. Handsome evergreen shrub with beautiful foliage in various shades of green, white, pink, and red. Adapted to south Florida.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

PITTOSPORUM tobira. Hardy. Foliage dark green and shiny. Splendid for foundations and hedges. Can be pruned to any desired shape. Does well in full sun and is one of the finest evergreens for shady places and for seaside planting.

tobira variegatum. Foliage variegated light green and white.

Prices of both varieties.

4-inch pots.....	35	3 00
6-inch pots.....	50	4 50
8-inch pots.....	75	6 50

Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18-inch spread.....	1 00	9 00
18 to 24-inch spread.....	2 00	17 50
2 to 3-foot spread.....	3 00	27 50
3 to 4-foot spread.....	4 00	37 50

PLUMBAGO capensis. A very beautiful evergreen shrub producing an abundance of pale blue flowers.

capensis alba. Identical with the above variety but has white flowers.

Prices of both varieties.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

POMEGRANATE, FLOWERING (Punica). Deciduous shrubs producing beautiful double flowers all summer. Can be supplied in both Pink and White.

1-year plants.....	50	4 50
2-year plants.....	75	6 50

PRUNUS laurocerasus (English Laurel). Evergreen shrub or small tree with large, bright green leaves. Fine for combining with other shrubs for foliage effect.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

PYRACANTHA (Fire Thorn). Evergreen shrubs with small, narrow leaves. Thorny branches. White flowers; bright red or orange-yellow berries in winter.

angustifolia. Growth spreading. Fruits orange-yellow.

coccinea lalandi. Spiny shrub. Fruits orange-red.

crenulata yunnanensis. Fruits shiny, coral-red.

Prices of all varieties.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

RAPHIOLEPIS japonica (Japanese Hawthorn). Handsome, hardy evergreen shrub with bright green foliage and dense clusters of white flowers in spring.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18 inches.....	1 25	10 00
18 to 24 inches.....	1 75	15 00
2 to 3 feet.....	2 50	22 50

SEVERINIA buxifolia. A hardy evergreen shrub with small leaves. Flowers sweet-scented, followed by black berries. A good low-growing shrub or hedge plant.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

SPIRÆA. Deciduous shrubs, blooming profusely in early spring and very effective when planted in masses, around borders, or in beds. Varieties as follows:

Anthony Waterer. Dwarf. Flowers brilliant carmine.

Cantoniensis. Compact-branching. Flowers pure white.

Cantoniensis, Double. Similar to Cantoniensis, but with double flowers.

Vanhouttei. The well-known "Bridal Wreath," with white flowers in clusters.

Prices of all varieties.

1-year plants.....	50	4 50
2-year plants.....	75	6 50
3-year plants.....	1 00	9 00

TABERNÆMONTANA coronaria. Evergreen shrub adapted to central and south Florida. Flowers white, double, and sweet-scented. Resembles Cape Jessamine.

grandiflora. Similar to above variety but with larger leaves and flowers.

Prices of both varieties.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

TEA PLANT (*Camellia thea*). Leaves dark green. Flowers white and fragrant. Fine for moist, shady places. Hardy. Evergreen.

Balled & Burlapped.

1 to 2 feet.....	75	7 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	8 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50

TECOMA capensis. This strong-growing evergreen plant may be grown as either a shrub or a climber. Flowers bright scarlet in summer. Adapted to central and south Florida.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

THUNBERGIA erecta. Handsome, densely branched, evergreen shrub. Adapted to south Florida and for pot-culture farther north. Flowers blue-purple, with deep yellow throats. Foliage dark green.

erecta alba. Same as the variety above except the flowers are white.

Prices of both varieties.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

VIBURNUMS. The Viburnums offered below are all evergreen shrubs with white, sweet-scented flowers. They have proved to be desirable garden shrubs for the South.

macrophyllum. Upright grower with shiny leaves.

odoratissimum. A vigorous grower; compact-spreading.

suspensum. Low and spreading; free bloomer.

Prices of all varieties.

4-inch pots.....	40	3 00
6-inch pots.....	60	5 00
8-inch pots.....	90	8 00

Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18 inches.....	1 00	9 00
18 to 24 inches.....	1 25	10 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 75	15 00

YUCCA aloifolia (Spanish Bayonet). The leaves are long, narrow, rigid, spine-tipped. Flowers creamy white, borne in long spikes from the center of the leafy crown.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches....	\$0 50	\$4 50
18 to 24 inches....	75	6 00

On page 5 there is presented an outstanding group of Australian Roses. These include Bush and Pillar types especially adapted to southern gardens.

LIGUSTRUMS

Perhaps the finest and most widely planted of all the broad-leaved evergreens. Grows well on almost any type of soil and is adapted to either sun or shade.

Coriaceum. A dwarf, hardy variety, with small, extremely dark, crinkled leaves. Very ornamental.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
18 to 24 inches.....	1 00	9 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50

Iwata. Dwarf variety with small, rounded leaves, mottled yellow. Very bushy and compact. Satisfactory for foundation planting.

Lucidum. The finest of all Ligustrums. Very bushy, compact-spreading, with rich, dark waxy leaves. It is almost indispensable for foundation plantings and is also fine for hedges and as individual specimens. Can be pruned to any desired size or shape.

Prices of L. Iwata and L. lucidum.

12 to 18 inches.....	60	5 00
18 to 24 inches.....	90	7 50
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
4 to 5 feet.....	3 00	27 50

Excelsum superbum. A rapid grower with brightly colored leaves, variegated green and white. Very showy.

Gracilis. A graceful, upright grower, with dark green foliage.

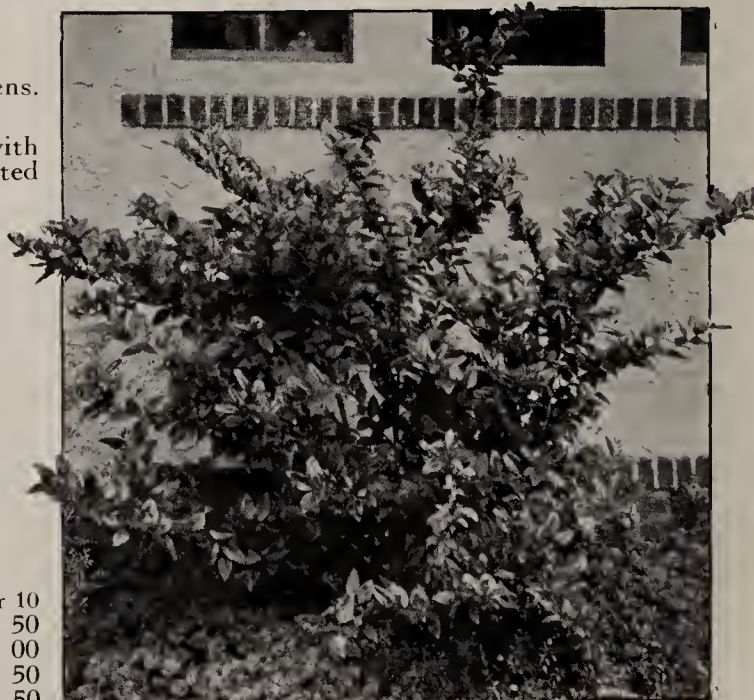
Japonicum. Strong, upright grower, with large green leaves. Should be used only where height is desired.

Aurea-marginatum. A strong, upright grower, similar to Japonicum, but the leaves are margined with yellow or gold.

Nobilis. Similar to Lucidum, except it is an upright grower. Very desirable for corners and other situations where a taller plant than Lucidum is required.

Prices of the five preceding varieties.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
18 to 24 inches.....	75	6 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	7 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50
4 to 5 feet.....	2 25	20 00



Ligustrum lucidum

TREES THAT GIVE SHADE AND SHELTER

The shade of beautiful trees is the most grateful feature of a garden. A few well-chosen trees are absolutely essential.

ALBIZZIA julibrissin (Mimosa Tree). A small, hardy, deciduous tree with low, spreading, flat-topped head and finely divided, dark green leaves. It blooms in summer, bearing large clusters of pink flowers.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

ANISE TREE (*Illicium anisatum*). A handsome, broad-leaved evergreen shrub or small tree of narrow, upright habit, reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Hardy.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50
8-inch pots.....	1 00	9 00

Balled & Burlapped.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 25	10 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50
4 to 6 feet.....	2 00	17 50
6 to 8 feet.....	3 00	27 50

AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK (*Grevillea robusta*). A rapid-growing tree with fern-like foliage. Well adapted to south Florida.

2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50

BAUHINIA alba. A small or shrubby almost evergreen tree, producing a profusion of white flowers in winter or spring. Hardy in central Florida.

purpurea. Blue-purple, similar to Alba.

Prices of both varieties.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

CAMPHOR. See page 12.

CHERRY LAUREL. A splendid, native, broad-leaved evergreen tree with bright, shiny leaves, reaching a height of 30 to 40 feet. May be pruned to any desired size or shape. Fine for hedges.

Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 75	15 00
4 to 5 feet.....	2 50	22 50
5 to 6 feet.....	3 50	32 50

Sheared specimens..... 5 00 and up.

DOGWOOD. See page 12.

EUCALYPTUS. Rapid-growing evergreen Australian trees adapted to central and south Florida. Varieties as follows:

rudis. Fine for street planting.

robusta. The best variety for shade.

tereticornis. Valuable for timber.

viminalis. Handsome and very hardy.

Prices of all Eucalyptus.

2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50
4 to 6 feet.....	1 00	9 00

FLOWERING PLUM. Small, deciduous tree, producing a gorgeous mass of double, pink, sweet-scented flowers in winter before the leaves appear. Very striking and desirable.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00

GORDONIA lasianthus. A fine native evergreen tree reaching a height of 50 to 60 feet. Leaves large, dark green, and shiny. Flowers white, resembling small magnolia blooms.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	7 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50

HOLLY. These fine evergreen trees are at home all over the South. All three of the following types grafted from selected fruit-bearing trees, can be furnished.

American (*Ilex opaca*). See page 12.

Dahoon (*I. daboonei*). Leaves bright and glossy and branches literally covered with bright red berries.

Myrtle-leaved (*I. myrtifolia*). This attractive evergreen Holly has small, green leaves and produces bright red berries.

Prices of all Hollies.

Bare-rooted.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	8 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 25	10 00
4 to 6 feet.....	1 75	15 00
6 to 8 feet.....	3 50	32 50

Balled & Burlapped.

2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	22 50
4 to 6 feet.....	3 50	30 00
6 to 8 feet.....	7 00	65 00

Specimens..... 10 00 and up.



Magnolia grandiflora

MAGNOLIA glauca (Sweet Bay). Foliage bright green above and silvery gray beneath. Flowers white, small, and sweet-scented. Hardy, and evergreen in the South.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 25	\$11 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50
4 to 6 feet.....	2 00	17 50

grandiflora. The grandest broad-leaved evergreen tree of the South. Leaves large, bright shining green above, coated with brownish hairs beneath. Flowers beautiful, often 8 to 12 inches across, waxy white, lemon-scented, and produced over a period of two to three months.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	8 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 25	10 00
4 to 6 feet.....	1 75	15 00
6 to 8 feet.....	3 50	32 50
8 to 10 feet.....	5 00	40 00

Balled & Burlapped, double above rates.

MAPLE, Scarlet (*Acer rubrum*). Hardy, deciduous tree, growing to large size. Leaves light green above, white beneath, changing to vivid shades of scarlet and gold in autumn.

4 to 6 feet.....	1 00	8 50
6 to 8 feet.....	1 40	12 50
8 to 10 feet.....	2 25	20 00

Special..... 3 00 and up.



The Live Oak has no superior as a shade tree

OAK (*Quercus*). Long-lived, of rapid growth, with graceful, rounded tops. Easily grown and very valuable as shade and ornamental trees.

Laurel Oak (*Q. laurifolia*). Stately; nearly evergreen. A fine shade and avenue tree.

Live Oak. Evergreen, with dark, glossy foliage. Especially desirable for lawn planting.

Prices of both varieties.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
4 to 6 feet.....	1 25	11 50
6 to 8 feet.....	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 feet.....	3 50	30 00

Special..... 6 00 and up.

RED-BUD (*Judas Tree; Cercis canadensis*). Small, deciduous tree with rounded leaves and producing an abundance of rosy pink flowers in early spring.

2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00
4 to 6 feet.....	1 25	11 50
6 to 8 feet.....	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 feet.....	3 50	30 00

Balled & Burlapped, double above rates.

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Rapid-growing, deciduous tree. Leaves bright green, changing to brilliant shades of red and crimson in autumn.

3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50
4 to 6 feet.....	1 00	8 50
6 to 8 feet.....	1 40	12 50
8 to 10 feet.....	2 25	20 00

Special..... 6 00 and up.

TEXAS UMBRELLA. A medium-sized, deciduous tree with flat, umbrella-like top. Foliage fine, dark green, casting a dense shade.

2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50
4 to 6 feet.....	1 00	8 50
6 to 8 feet.....	1 40	12 50

WHITE JUDAS TREE (*Cercis canadensis alba*). A very beautiful variety of Red-Bud or Judas Tree with pure white flowers. It is one of the most attractive of the early spring-flowering trees and worthy of a place in any garden.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50
4 to 6 feet.....	2 00	17 50
6 to 8 feet.....	3 00	25 00

Balled & Burlapped, double above rates.

If you have available space, by all means have a garden of Azaleas. Their wonderful colors are not surpassed by any flowering shrubs, and when growing in happy surroundings they are numbered among the most valued garden treasures. For complete list see pages 16 to 18.



Red-Bud (*Cercis canadensis*)



Camphor Tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*)

CAMPHOR TREE (*Cinnamomum camphora*)

A desirable broad-leaved evergreen tree which may be used both for ornament and shade. Thrives exceptionally well in Florida and along the Gulf Coast. Grows vigorously, with branches close to the ground.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

AMERICAN HOLLY (*Ilex opaca*)

This is the great Holly that makes our homes bright with its glossy foliage and red berries during the holiday season. In addition to these desirable characteristics it is one of the handsomest evergreen shade trees for the Lower South. For many years we have selected from our fields types of trees that produced an abundance of berries, and now we have a strain that is not surpassed. All the Holly trees that we offer are grafted from these selected, fruit-bearing specimens.



Ilex opaca

Bare-rooted.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 00	\$8 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 25	10 00
4 to 6 feet.....	1 75	15 00
6 to 8 feet.....	3 50	32 50

Balled and Burlapped.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	22 50
4 to 6 feet.....	3 50	30 00
6 to 8 feet.....	7 00	65 00
Specimens.....	10 00 and up.	

During the past few years we have collected or evolved several variations of *Ilex*. Some have nearly smooth leaves while others have orange berries. We shall be glad to give further information on request.

CAMELLIAS

Probably every southern gardener wants these superb plants, but has been able to find only a few varieties.

On page 20 we present more than a score of named sorts, and also offer seedlings for mass planting.



Magnolia soulangeana

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA

Large, tulip-shaped flowers, pink on the outside and almost white on the inside. The blooms come in late winter or early spring, even before the tree is in full foliage. A hardy type; leaves drop in the fall.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	18 00
3 to 4 feet.....	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 feet.....	5 00	45 00

For other varieties of *Magnolia*, see page 11.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*)

No one can overlook the pure white flowers of the Dogwood that come in early spring even before the foliage appears. This variety is a small tree or large shrub with a spreading bushy top. Foliage is brilliantly colored. The flowers are followed by scarlet fruits that remain for a considerable time.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 75
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00
4 to 6 feet.....	1 25	11 50
6 to 8 feet.....	2 00	17 50

Balled & Burlapped, double above rates.



Flowering Dogwood

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS



Arborvitæ aurea nana A., pyramidalis A., Blue-Green A., Rosedale

These plants make beautiful individual lawn specimens. The different colors—yellow, green, dark green, and blue-green—give striking effect when planted in masses, either when groups are made up of a single kind, or of a number of different kinds. They make an excellent background for other shrubs and are of great value in foundation plantings. For hedges they are unsurpassed. In planting for a hedge, they should be given more distance than other hedge plants—4 to 5 feet apart is not too much. As plants for porches or porch-steps, they are very satisfactory. They are hardy and long lived. The conifers grown at Glen Saint Mary and offered to our customers have been tested for many years, and include the finest material for southern gardens.

JUNIPERUS pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). Low. Compact-spreading; bluish green. Very handsome. Sizes to 5 feet.

PODOCARPUS macrophylla maki (Yew Tree). Handsome, sheared specimens—Pyramids, Cones, and Standards. Sizes to 5 feet.

Prices of 2 preceding varieties.	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
18 to 24 inches.....	2 00	17 50
2 to 3 feet.....	2 50	22 50
3 to 4 feet.....	4 00	37 50
4 to 5 feet.....	5 50	50 00

ARBORVITÆ aurea nana. Dwarf. Golden; very compact and satisfactory. Sizes to 5 feet.

Bonita. Dwarf. Rich green; compact; cone-shaped. A slow grower. Sizes to 4 feet.

compacta. Dwarf. Bright green; compact. Upright in habit. Sizes to 4 feet.

JUNIPERUS excelsa stricta (Greek Juniper). Semi-dwarf. Grayish green. Sizes to 5 feet.

japonica sylvestris (Japanese Juniper). Sheared specimens. Columnar. Sizes to 10 feet.

virginiana glauca (Blue Cedar). Tall. Upright. Very showy and handsome. Sizes to 3 feet.

RETINOSPORA pisifera argentea. Very dwarf. Green, tipped with silver. Sizes to 2½ feet.

CEDRUS deodara (Indian Cedar). Tall. Pyramidal; beautiful blue-green. A fine substitute for Colorado Blue Spruce. Sizes to 8 feet.

Prices of 8 preceding varieties.	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
18 to 24 inches.....	1 35	11 00
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	22 50
4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	30 00
5 to 7 feet.....	5 00	45 00
7 to 10 feet.....	10 00	

ARBORVITÆ aurea conspicua. Tall. Golden; compact. Very handsome. Sizes to 8 feet.

pyramidalis. Tall. Compact; pyramidal; rich green. A fine variety. Sizes to 8 feet.

JUNIPERUS japonica sylvestris (Japanese Juniper). Tall. Natural grown. Compact-spreading; beautiful green. Sizes to 10 feet.

RETINOSPORA pisifera aurea. Semi-dwarf. Green, tipped with gold. Sizes to 4 feet.

PODOCARPUS macrophylla maki (Japanese Yew). Natural grown. Dark green; compact-spreading. Sizes to 6 feet.

Prices of 5 preceding varieties.	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
18 to 24 inches.....	1 20	10 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 75	15 00
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	22 50
4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	32 50
5 to 6 feet.....	4 50	42 50
6 to 8 feet.....	6 00	
8 to 10 feet.....	10 00	

ARBORVITÆ, Blue-Green. Tall. Compact-spreading; bluish green. Sizes to 6 feet.

Rosedale. Semi-dwarf; very dense; symmetrical; soft bluish green. Sizes to 5 feet.

JUNIPERUS virginiana (Red Cedar). Tall. Upright; dark green. Very satisfactory. Sizes to 15 feet.

RETINOSPORA ericoides. Tall. Rich green. Very desirable. Can be pruned to any desired shape. Sizes to 8 feet.

Prices of 4 preceding varieties.	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
18 to 24 inches.....	85	7 50
2 to 3 feet.....	1 10	10 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	14 00
4 to 5 feet.....	2 00	17 00
5 to 6 feet.....	3 00	27 50
6 to 8 feet.....	4 50	40 00

PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PLACES

Here are a few suggestions which may help in choosing plants most suitable for different locations. We have listed only select groups of the most successful. Plants may be chosen from these lists in full confidence that they will adapt themselves to the conditions for which they are recommended.

PLANTS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTINGS

Page	Page	Page	Page
Abelia grandiflora..... 9	Elæagnus..... 7	Ligustrum..... 10	Pittosporum..... 10
Arborvitæ..... 13	Feijoa..... 7	Myrica cerifera..... 10	Podocarpus..... 13
Ardisia..... 7	Ilex vomitoria..... 7	Nandina domestica..... 10	Severinia buxifolia..... 10
Azaleas..... 16-18	Jasminum floridum..... 7	Olea fragrans..... 10	Zamia..... 14
Bottle Brush..... 8	Jasminum humile..... 7	Palms, Dwarf..... 14	

PLANTS FOR SHADY SITUATIONS

Andromeda nitida..... 7	Elæagnus..... 7	Myrica cerifera..... 10	Podocarpus..... 13
Aspidistra..... 22	Hydrangea..... 7	Nandina domestica..... 10	Sansevieria..... 22
Camellia..... 20	Ilex opaca..... 12	Ophiopogon..... 22	St. Augustine Grass..... 15
Camellia thea..... 10	Illicium anisatum..... 11	Palms..... 14	Viburnum..... 10
Cestrum nocturnum..... 7	Ligustrum..... 10	Pittosporum..... 10	Zamia..... 14
Cycas revoluta..... 14	Liriope..... 22		

PALMS AND CYCADS

Palms are among the most striking plants which may be used for outdoor southern planting. Their bare, single trunks and huge, arching fronds distinguish them from all other plants. They always attract attention and give a decidedly tropical touch to the grounds. As street and shade trees, and in landscape plantings, they are excellent and worthy of extensive use.



Palm planting and our Office



Areca lutescens

ARECA (*Chrysalidocarpus*) *lutescens*. A fine house Palm, with graceful, arching, dark green leaves and yellow stems. Makes a beautiful clump.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$1 00	\$8 50
6-inch pots.....	1 50	12 50
8-inch pots.....	3 50	32 50
10-inch pots or tubs.....	5 00	45 00
12-inch tubs.....	7 50	

CHAMÆEROPS excelsa (Chusan Fan Palm). Slender trunk, with flat, fan-shaped leaves. Dainty and very hardy.

12 to 18 inches, B&B.....	1 00	7 50
18 to 24 inches, B&B.....	1 50	12 50

COCOS australis. A beautiful Palm, of vigorous growth, with grayish green, curved leaves. Very hardy, and one of the finest for the Gulf Coast country.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	30 00
Extra-fine specimens.....	7 50	and up.

plumosa. Trunk smooth, 40 to 50 feet high. Leaves erect and spreading, about 15 feet long. A very fine Palm for avenue and street planting.

6-inch pots.....	75	6 50
8-inch pots.....	1 00	7 50

CYCAS revoluta (Sago Palm). A Palm-like Cycad reaching a height of 3 to 4 feet, with handsome, deep green leaves. Very hardy and ornamental.

4-inch pots.....	75	6 50
6-inch pots.....	1 00	8 00
8-inch pots.....	1 50	12 50

LATANIA borbonica. One of the best fan Palms for house use. Hardy in central Florida and southward.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
6-inch pots.....	1 25	10 00
8-inch pots.....	1 75	15 00

PHŒNIX canariensis. A rapid grower, stately and ornamental. Very hardy and one of the best for outdoor planting in the Gulf Coast country.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	30 00
Extra-fine specimens.....	7 50	and up.

roebelinii. Low-growing, with small, gracefully curved leaves. A most satisfactory house Palm. Hardy outdoors in south Florida.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	1 00	7 50
8-inch pots.....	1 50	12 50



Washingtonia robusta

RHAPIDOPHYLLUM hystrix (Needle Palm). Trunk short, 2 to 3 feet, covered with fiber and numerous upright spines. Leaves dark, shiny green; under surface pale gray. Very hardy.

	Each	Per 10
Small size.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
Medium size.....	2 25	20 00
Large size.....	3 75	32 50
Extra size.....	6 00	

SABAL PALM. The beautiful native Palm of the South, commonly called "Cabbage Palmetto." Very hardy.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 75	15 00
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	20 00
4 to 5 feet.....	4 00	35 00
5 to 8 feet.....	7 00	62 50
Extra size.....	10 00	and up.

On page 22 you will find a list of Flowering and Decorative Plants for both the house and garden. You may need some of them; better look over the list.

WASHINGTONIA robusta. Dark green, fan-shaped leaves. Hardy. Well adapted to Florida and the Gulf Coast country. A rapid grower. Height 50 to 80 feet. One of the finest for landscape and avenue planting.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	30 00

ZAMIA integrifolia (Coontie). Palm-like Cycad, with beautiful, tufted, dark green, fern-like leaves, about 2 feet high. Very satisfactory in low plantings.

Small plants.....	50	4 00
Medium plants.....	75	6 50
Large plants.....	1 00	8 00

HOUSE PALMS

ARCHONTOPHŒNIX alexandrae. Used as house and patio Palm. Desirable.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
6-inch pots.....	1 25	10 00

CARYOTA urens. Tropical Palm for indoor culture. Unusual type. Has leaves cut in such a manner that they resemble a fish's tail.

4-inch pots.....	75	6 50
6-inch pots.....	1 25	10 00

RHAPIS excelsa. Probably the best indoor Palm for homes and conservatories. Slow-growing and requires little care.

4-inch pots.....	1 50	12 50
8-inch pots.....	3 00	25 00
Specimens, to.....	12 50	



Specimen of *Cocos plumosa*



Ophiopogon japonicus as a ground-cover

BAMBOOS

There are no more beautiful plants than the Bamboos. The long, willowy canes and fine foliage give a delicate, pleasing effect. Under suitable climatic conditions they will grow on very poor soil, if well supplied with plant-food. Good drainage they should have, and moisture in abundance.

Arundinaria japonica (*Bambusa metake*). Hardest Bamboo, quickly growing 15 feet high. Large, handsome foliage. Spreads rapidly.

Bambusa argentea. Vigorous grower for hedges and screens. Handsome foliage and canes which, if left unpruned, will grow 25 feet.

Bambusa argentea striata. A similar variety with green canes, striped with yellow near the base. The leaves are also variegated with whitish stripes.

Bambusa disticha. A very handsome clump Bamboo, with fern-like leaves rarely taller than 15 feet.

Bambusa verticillata. Upright clump Bamboo, with yellow and green striped canes about 30 feet high.

Phyllostachys aurea (*Bambusa aurea*). Rapidly spreading, very hardy Bamboo, with bright yellow canes. Very graceful and hardy.

Prices of Bamboos.	Each	Per 10
Small clumps, 6 to 10 canes . . .	\$0 50	\$4 00
Strong clumps, 12 to 18 canes . . .	75	6 00
Extra-strong, 20 or more canes . . .	1 75	15 00
Specimens	2 50	and up.



Bambusa

GRASSES AND GROUND-COVERS

The most important grasses suitable for southern lawns are offered here. Best lawns are grown from cuttings planted in spring and summer.

Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*). A favorite for lawn purposes in the Lower South. Cuttings, \$2 per bus.

Carpet Grass (*Axonopus compressus*). A valuable lawn grass coming into general use. It resembles St. Augustine Grass and retains its color well in cool weather. Cuttings, \$2 per bus.



Jasminum



Purple Wisteria

St. Augustine Grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*). A broad-leaved grass excellent for shady locations. May be grown close to salt water. Spreads rapidly. Cuttings, \$2 per bus.

Centipede Grass (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*). A fine lawn and pasture grass, thoroughly tested at the Florida Experiment Station. Withstands drought. Cuttings, \$2 per bus.; \$1.75 per bus. in 5-bus. lots.

Pampas Grass (*Cortaderia argentea*). Fine, handsome clumps 6 to 8 feet high. Very ornamental for screens and individual specimens. Small clumps, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; strong clumps, \$1 each, \$9 for 10; extra-strong clumps, \$2 and up.

Liriope. Dark green, grass-like foliage 6 to 8 inches long. Spikes of lavender flowers like grape hyacinths. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Ophiopogon japonicus. A grass-like plant about 6 inches high which spreads rapidly by underground stems. Small clumps, 50 cts. for 10; medium clumps, \$1.50 for 10; large clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Weeping Lantana (*Lantana delicatissima*). An excellent ground-cover; handsome foliage and lilac-colored flowers. Makes a splendid plant for porch boxes because of free-blooming qualities. Pot-grown plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

VINES

Vines add a great deal to the beauty of the home and its surroundings. The South is fortunate in the number of beautiful flowering vines which will grow to perfection in a very short time.

ALLAMANDA hendersonii. Evergreen. Large, golden yellow flowers. Adapted to central and south Florida.

BIGNONIA Chamberlayni. Evergreen. Hardy vine with bright yellow flowers in early spring.

radicans (Trumpet Vine). Leaves dark green. Flowers brilliant orange in summer. Very hardy.



Bignonia speciosa

Bignonia speciosa. Evergreen. Glossy leaves and large, lavender-blue flowers in clusters.

venusta (Flame Vine). Evergreen. Profusion of bright reddish orange flowers. Very showy. Tender.

BOUGAINVILLEA glabra sanderiana. Evergreen. Vigorous grower; large masses of purple flowers.

Crimson Lake. A most striking variety with bright crimson flowers. Tender.

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera helix*). Evergreen. Makes an excellent covering for walls and tree-trunks; hardy.

FICUS repens (Evergreen Climbing Fig). Finest of all for covering buildings and walls.

HONEYSUCKLE, Trumpet (*Lonicera sempervirens*). A beautiful, strong-growing vine with showy scarlet flowers.

JASMINUM pubescens. Evergreen. Beautiful foliage and white, star-shaped flowers.

simplicifolium. Evergreen. Rapid-growing vine with large leaves and white, star-shaped flowers.

PANDOREA jasminoides. Foliage dark green. Flowers trumpet-shaped, white, suffused with pink.

RHYNOSPERMUM jasminoides. Evergreen. Beautiful, dark, shiny leaves and fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers. Hardy.

THUNBERGIA grandiflora. The showy, dark blue, tubular flowers are borne in thick racemes. Tender.

WISTERIA, Purple. Strong-growing, hardy, deciduous vine. Flowers in large clusters in spring.

White. Produces large clusters of delicately scented white flowers.

	Each	Per 10
Small plants	\$0 35	\$3 00
Medium plants	50	4 00
Strong plants	1 00	9 00
Extra-strong plants	1 25	10 00
Special (Bougainvillea only) . . .	1 50	and up.

AZALEAS

DURING Azalea blooming-time, which is in February and March, southern gardens are a riot of color. There are blooms of the palest pink and the most brilliant scarlet; there are shades of red, even to the deepest crimson, and vivid tones of flame and orange; there are soft lavenders and pure whites that intensify the colors of their neighbors.

Azaleas are easily transplanted and grow readily, provided certain requirements are met. The plants should have an acid soil, either natural muck added to the neutral soil or woods-mold secured from beneath hardwood trees.

After the bed has been prepared, the addition of one-fourth to one-half pound of aluminum sulphate per square yard, well raked in, will keep the soil in proper condition. Azaleas do not prosper in dense shade, but may be shaded for a portion of the day. Good drainage is also needed. During hot, dry weather they should be watered or syringed frequently.

Azaleas may be used as specimen or accent plants, set in foundation plantings, in the shrub border or in beds by themselves. They may be grown successfully from Charleston, S. C., down the coast to central Florida and around the Gulf Coast to Texas.



For Complete
List of

INDIAN
AZALEAS

KURUME
AZALEAS

AZALEA
AMOENA

See page 18

SOME INDIAN AZALEA VARIETIES

1, Salmon; 2, Lavender; 3, White; 4, Scarlet; 5, Pink; 6, Variegated; 7, Rose-Red



Azalea Hinodegiri

AZALEA HINODEGIRI

Flowers bright scarlet; free flowering; showy. Foliage a good green. Compact grower. Widely used for massed bedding as the plants remain dense and compact in habit for many years.

Prices of Azalea Hinodegiri.	Each	Per 10
8 to 12-inch spread	\$0 75	\$6 50
12 to 18-inch spread	1 25	10 00

AZALEA
CORAL BELLS

A popular shell-pink variety of Kurume Azaleas that comes into full flower in the middle of the Azalea season. The blooms are of the hose-in-hose type, and show a deeper shade of pink at the center. The plant is compact in habit, with small, glossy leaves, and when in full bloom is literally a mass of color. We are sure you will like Coral Bells. The varying sizes and prices are given on page 18, with the general list of Kurume Azaleas.



Kurume Azalea, Coral Bells

NATIVE AZALEAS

The native Azaleas, commonly called “Wild Honeysuckles” in the South, are all deciduous shrubs. The three species native in Florida are carried in stock—*Azalea austrina*, *A. canescens*, and *A. serrulata*.

Azalea austrina (Florida Flame Azalea). This beautiful Azalea, native in northwestern Florida, blooms in March and April. The spicy-scented flowers vary in color from light yellow through orange to orange-red. Plants grow to a height of 8 to 10 feet.

Azalea canescens (Native Azalea; Wild Honeysuckle). The most common of the native Azaleas and is found throughout northern Florida and southern Georgia, growing on moist, but well-drained acid soil. The trumpet-shaped flowers are usually light pink in color, but white-flowered and deep pink specimens are sometimes found. They grow to large size, but are readily kept at any desired size by pruning. The blooming season is in February and March.

Prices of Native Azaleas.	Each	Per 10
Small clumps, 2 to 3 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
Medium clumps, 3 to 4 ft.	2 00	17 50
Strong clumps, 4 to 6 ft.	4 00	37 50

INDIAN AZALEAS

Azalea indica

The Indian Azaleas are evergreen shrubs with large single or double flowers which sometimes measure 4 inches across. Some varieties are slow-growing, practically dwarf, while others grow rapidly into large shrubs. The colors are varied and very beautiful.

RED and DEEP PINK

Brilliant. Early to midseason. Compact, bushy plants with small leaves. Free bloomer, bearing flowers of a deep rose-pink.
Clear Dark Pink. Late. A hardy, compact, free-flowering bush with fine foliage.
Double Dark Pink. Midseason. Compact grower. Hardy.
Henri LeFever. Late. Good foliage; medium-sized leaf. Compact grower. Salmon-pink flowers with fluted petals.
Præstantissima. Late. A semi-hardy, compact, bushy grower with good foliage. Free flowering.
Pride of Dorking. Late. A good grower, open and hardy; free flowering.
Prince of Wales. Rather late. Hardy, bushy, compact grower; free flowering.

LIGHT PINK

Cræmina. Midseason. Hardy, rather bushy plant with good foliage; free flowering.
Elegans. Early. A hardy, fast grower, of rather open habit, with good foliage. Free flowering and easy to grow. Flowers medium size.
Elegans Superba (Pride of Mobile). Midseason. Similar to Elegans but more compact in growth and larger flowers.
George Franc. Early. A hardy, bushy grower. One of the earliest to bloom, bearing its large flowers in profusion.
Macrantha. Very late. A hardy, summer-blooming type; bushy, compact grower.
Mme. Frye. Late. Hardy, bushy, compact plant with small, shiny leaves; free flowering.
Miltoni. Late. A hardy, dwarf variety.

ORANGE

Coccinea Major. Midseason. Hardy, upright, open growth, with good foliage; free flowering. Blooms of medium size.
Glory of Sunninghill. Late. A hardy, bushy, compact grower with good foliage; free bloomer. Flowers of medium size. One of the best in this color.
Macrantha. Very late. Hardy, bushy type; good foliage. Medium-sized flowers.
Orange, Late. Midseason. Hardy, compact grower with good foliage.
Pluto. Midseason. Slow, compact grower; good foliage. Hardy.
Prince of Orange. Midseason. Compact grower; free flowering. The good-sized flowers are well mixed through the luxuriant foliage. Hardy.
President Clay. Early. Plant tall, open grower; free flowering. Medium-sized flowers. Hardy.
Sublanceolata. Late. Tall, open-growing, hardy plant with large leaves. Flowers very large and extremely showy.

LAVENDER

Concinna. Midseason. Strong, open-growing variety; rosy lavender-lilac flowers.
Formosa. Midseason. A robust, strong-growing Azalea with good foliage and very large flowers of lavender-lilac. Hardy and one of the easiest to grow.
Omurasaki. Midseason. Hardy, strong-growing, with flowers of rose-lavender.
Phœnicea. Early. Somewhat like Formosa, but having narrower petals, also slower and more compact in growth.
Violacea Rubra. Midseason. Deep violet flowers with wavy petals. Strong growing, and one of the best in its color.

SALMON

Dixie. Midseason. A strong-growing, hardy, bushy type. Flowers salmon, with lavender splotch.
Duc de Rohan. Early. A semi-hardy, bushy, compact grower; very free flowering. Blooms of medium size.
Frederick the Great. Late. Hardy, bushy, compact growth; very free flowering.
Lawsal. Midseason. Hardy, rather bushy growth; flowers profusely. One of the best in its color.
Nora Lee. Late. A bushy, low, compact Azalea with clear salmon flowers. Free blooming.
William Bull. Late. Hardy, open-growing variety that is fine for pools or reflection work; free flowering. Rather small, double flowers like roses. Unique.

WHITE

Deutsch Perle. Early. A hardy, double white variety.
Fielder's White. Early. Large, pure white flowers. Hardy, strong, upright grower; free blooming. Best foliage of the whites.
Flag of Truce. Midseason. Hardy, rather compact, bushy grower; very free blooming. Double flowers.
Latana Alba. Late. Good-sized, pure white flowers. Hardy, dwarf, bushy grower.
New White. Early. A hardy, bushy grower with deeper green foliage than Fielder's and smaller flowers.

VARIEGATED

Anthenon. Late. Fast grower. Full foliage. Flowers white with soft rose. Hardy.
Cavendishi. Late. Very hardy, bushy type. Large white flower with red throat.
Cerces. Late. Compact grower; free flowering. Pink and white blooms. Good foliage. Hardy.
Iveryana. Late. Low, compact grower, with good green foliage and large white flowers with pink stripe. Hardy.
Vervaine. Late. Tall, open grower; free flowering. White blooms with red throat. Hardy.
Vittata Fortunei. Early. A hardy, tall, open grower; very free blooming. Medium-sized, lavender and white flowers. Earliest and longest blooming variety.

Prices of Indica Azaleas.	Each	Per 10
6 to 8-inch spread	\$0 50	\$4 00
8 to 12-inch spread	75	6 50
12 to 18-inch spread	1 25	10 00
18 to 24-inch spread	2 00	17 50
Lavenders only.		
2 to 3 feet high	3 50	32 50
3 to 4 feet high	4 50	42 50
4 to 5 feet high	6 00	55 00

KURUME AZALEAS

Azalea obtusa japonica

Kurume Azaleas are compact, free-flowering bushes of the same type as the familiar Amoëna to which they are closely related. The colors are brilliant and various and the flowers are single, hose-in-hose or double.

RED and DEEP PINK

Benigiri. Midseason. Single flowers of deep red. Compact grower with rather narrow leaves. Hardy.
Christmas Cheer. Midseason. Free producer of hose-in-hose type flowers of a good Christmas-red color. Compact; deep green foliage. Hardy.
Hexe. Midseason. Flowers hose-in-hose type, large for this group, of a deep red color. Low, dense grower. One of the best.
Morning Glow. Like Sunstar, but a shade lighter.
Sunstar. Single, medium-sized blooms produced for a long period. Rather open growing and hardy.

LIGHT PINK

Apple Blossom. Late. Flowers a beautiful shade of pink, resembling apple blossoms, with lighter shadings toward the centers. Foliage glossy green. A compact grower; hardy.
Cherry Blossom. Early. Dainty hose-in-hose flowers of light pink, shading lighter toward centers. Large green foliage. Hardy.
Coral Bells. Midseason. Dainty, beautiful, shell-pink flowers, shading deeper at the centers, and produced in profusion. Hose-in-hose. Foliage small, rounded, glossy. A compact grower.
Daybreak. Midseason. Very free flowering. Large clusters of single, shell-pink blossoms. Good green foliage. A compact grower.
Exquisite. Early. Beautiful, large salmon-pink flowers of hose-in-hose type. Rather a bushy grower with good green foliage.
Hortensia. Midseason. Soft pink, hose-in-hose flowers in dense clusters. A compact grower.
Mountain Laurel. Midseason. White, shaded with pink, like mountain laurel. Good dark green foliage. Hardy.
Peachblow. Early. Single flowers of a beautiful shade of peach-pink, and having ruffled edges. Hardy and very desirable.

ORANGE

Flame. Midseason. Flowers medium size, single, madder-red, suffused with copper. Very showy. Good foliage. An open grower.
Flamingo. Midseason. Rather large, single, salmon-red flowers with dark blotch. A medium bushy grower.
Vesuvius. Midseason. Single, orange-red flowers of medium size. Foliage dark glossy green. Rather compact growth; free flowering.

LAVENDER

Fujimoyo. Midseason. Delicate lavender, single flowers. Compact grower with good foliage.
Lavender Queen. Early. Light lavender. Free flowering, with luxuriant foliage.

SALMON

Bridesmaid. Early. Bright salmon flowers in large clusters. Free flowering. The foliage is small and glossy green.
Pink Pearl. Early. Beautiful salmon, hose-in-hose flowers, produced in large clusters. Very free flowering and a bushy grower.
Salmon Beauty. Midseason. Large hose-in-hose flowers; free blooming. Foliage light green.
Salmon Prince. Midseason. Large, single, pure salmon flowers in rhododendron-like clusters. Rather compact grower.

WHITE

Ramontacea. Midseason. Pure white; single. Very free flowering. Strong, upright grower with good light green foliage.
Snow. Midseason. Very free flowering. Pure snow-white; hose-in-hose type. Compact foliage of glossy green color.

Prices of Kurume Azaleas.	Each	Per 10
6 to 8-inch spread	\$0 75	\$6 00
8 to 12-inch spread	1 00	9 00
12 to 18-inch spread	1 75	15 00
18 to 24-inch spread	2 50	22 50

AZALEA AMOENA

Flowers rosy purple. Small-leaf foliage, assuming a bronze tinge in winter. A well-known old variety which makes a splendid bedding plant because of its compact, twiggy habit. Hardy as far north as Massachusetts.

Prices of Amoëna Azaleas.	Each	Per 10
6 to 8-inch spread	\$0 50	\$4 00
8 to 12-inch spread	75	6 50
12 to 18-inch spread	1 00	7 50

ROCK-GARDEN SUGGESTIONS

There is a year-round fascination in the pleasant pastime of Rock-Gardening. Countless plants of suitable size, grace, and charm in foliage and flower can be grown among the rocks where they assume a beauty and dignity which would be lost among the larger plants of perennial borders. The selection of these plants provides a most absorbing task, for their names are legion and their variety almost infinite.

A good Rock-Garden should be carefully constructed of weathered stone, arranged to appear as if it occurred naturally on the place. Good soil packed in every joint and crevice between the stones will support an amazing growth of plants. Drainage is exceedingly important because most rock-loving plants insist on a free drainage of water away from their roots and a wholesome airiness for their leaves and flowers.

The plants adapted for Rock-Gardens in the South are very different from those commonly used for that purpose in less temperate climates. Very little information is available in books concerning plants suitable for southern Rock-Gardens. The varieties offered here have been tested by our own experience and are offered as suggestions.

	Each	Per 10
Amaryllis Hybrids. Bulbs.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
Cotoneaster horizontalis. 3-inch pots....	50	4 50
Cryptanthus. 2½-inch pots.....	25	
Crinum powelli album. Bulbs.....	50	4 00
Eucharis grandiflora. 4-inch pots.....	75	6 50
Hemerocallis (Day-Lily).		
Small clumps.....	25	2 00
Medium clumps.....	40	3 50
Hemigraphis colorata. 2½-inch pots...	20	1 50
Ivy, English. 2½-inch pots.....	20	1 50
Juniperus Pfitzeriana. 12 to 18-inch....	1 50	12 50
Liriope, Variegated and Green. Clumps.	35	3 00
Marica gracilis. Clumps.....	35	3 00
Ophiopogon, in variety.		
Medium clumps.....	20	1 50
Large clumps.....	25	2 00
Pellionia. (2 varieties.) 2½-inch pots...	20	1 50
Pilea microphylla. 2½-inch pots.....	20	1 50
Saxifraga. 2½-inch pots.....	15	1 25
Sedum, in variety. 2½-inch pots.....	20	1 50
Tradescantia. 2½-inch pots.....	20	1 50



**Hemerocallis
Betscher's Hybrids**

HEMEROCALLIS • Day-Lily

These decorative perennials are rapidly growing in favor and well deserve their popularity. The flowers are wonderfully beautiful, many of them fragrant; the colors range through all the shades of yellow, from the palest lemon to a deep tawny reddish orange. There are tall varieties as well as low-growing ones, and, if carefully chosen, a succession of bloom may be had from early April through August.

We strongly recommend coming to see these lovely flowers during their blooming period and choosing for yourself

- Apricot.** A low-growing variety with fragrant, clear orange flowers. May to August.
- Aurantiaca.** Fine variety from Japan, with sweet-scented, deep orange flowers. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. June to August.
- Citrina.** The flowers of this variety are quite long, a pale sulphur-yellow, and notably fragrant. Blooms are at their best in the late afternoon and early evening. June and July.
- Dumortieri.** Flowers orange color, shaded much darker on outer side of petals. Blooms early, even in late April and May. About 1 foot high.
- Florham.** One of the finest of the older varieties. Fragrant golden yellow flowers with a raised midrib and curving, fluted petals. May through August.
- Fulva (Tawny Day-Lily).** Large flowers of dusty orange, with darker markings of reddish orange; light midrib. Tall; late bloomer.
- Gold Dust.** Golden yellow flowers with narrow, curving petals. Low growing. Early.
- Kwanso.** Very large, double, orange-copper flowers. Tall. Late.
- Minor.** Lemon-yellow flowers. Low growing. Early.
- Orangeman.** Flowers of clear, bright orange-yellow. Rather low growing, with a long blooming period in the South.
- Sovereign.** Fragrant flowers of clear light yellow; outer petals brownish. Medium height. April to August.

	Each	Per 10
Small clumps.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
Medium clumps.....	40	3 50

NEW AND RARE HYBRIDS

In addition to the above varieties, which we have listed for many years, we are offering a very limited number of rare and relatively more expensive hybrids, which have been created and introduced by Charles Betscher, Dr. Stout of the New York Botanic Gardens, and other hybridizers.

- Amaryllis.** (Betscher.) Beautiful golden orange flower with deeper color in throat; recurving petals. Tall growing; late blooming. 75 cts. each.
- Cressida.** (Betscher.) A lovely deep reddish orange, with a narrow band across the center. Medium height. Midseason. \$1 each.
- D. D. Wyman.** (Betscher.) A wonderful golden yellow, with a tawny splash on each petal; the background of the flower becomes lighter as it matures. Medium height. Midseason. 75 cts. each.
- Goldeni.** (Betscher.) A bushy sort with heavy foliage and beautiful, smooth, deep orange flowers on short stems. Midseason. 75 cts. each.
- J. A. Crawford.** (Betscher.) Open, apricot-yellow flowers; floriferous. Medium. Midseason. \$1 each.
- J. R. Mann.** (Betscher.) Large, open flower of frosted apricot and yellow. Very fine. Medium height. Midseason. \$1 each.
- Lemon King.** (Betscher.) One of the best pale yellow hybrids. Has a decided raised midrib on the wax-like petals; slightly fluted. Tall. Midseason. 75 cts. each.
- Mikado.** (Stout.) Large flowers of soft orange; center of each petal has a touch of dark red-purple. Height 2½ feet. Early. \$1.25 each.
- Mrs. J. R. Mann.** (Betscher.) Very large, flaring flowers of a beautiful deep yellow, with a faint reddish orange glow; petals fluted and ridged. Especially fine. Tall. Midseason. \$1 each.



Camellia, Mathotiana alba

CAMELLIAS

ARISTOCRATS OF SOUTHERN GARDENS

TWO centuries or more ago, when merehantmen sailed the seven seas and explorers wandered into far-away lands, rare plants were numbered among the treasures sent to the home-land. China—a land of mystery—yielded the beautiful Camellias to the gardens of America and the Continent. “Japonieas,” as we in the South know them, at once became popular and held favor for years. Then their popularity waned, and they disappeared except in the oldest gardens. Now they are resuming their old-time popularity.

Camellias are easily grown in the South, and their rich, glossy foliage and colorful flowers make them unusually attractive. There are many named varieties, but not all are desirable. We have imported from France some of the very best, and from this importation offer only a limited number of varieties. We are sure that our friends and customers will find those listed here extremely desirable, both for color and quantity of blooms.

WHITE

- Alba-plena.** Early. Full, double, wax-like, very regular flowers. Free bloomer.
Candidissima. Late. Double. Free flowering. Light green foliage.
Lilyii. White, but sometimes spotted with palest pink.
Mathotiana alba. Double; very pure white. One of the loveliest.
Nobilissima. Double; petals interspersed with yellow stamens.
Perugiana. Midseason. Double.

RED

- Auguste Delfosse.** Double.
Carswelliana. Double; deep crimson.
Duchesse de Nassau. Flowers large, of good form.
Henri Favre. Flowers small, with light stripe at end of petals.
Lady Campbell. Very double, large flower.
Pompeian Rubra. A good double, large flower.
Professor Sargent. Very double, peony form.

PINK

- Casatti.** Double; deep pink.
Dixie. Double; rose-pink.
Pink Perfection (Frau Minnie Seidel). Medium size; shell-pink; wax-like. Free flowering.
Sacco. Double; beautiful soft shade of rose. Free flowering.
Sarah Frost. Late. Very double; deep pink. Free flowering.
Wilderi. Double; bright rosy pink. Symmetrical and free flowering.
Wilder's Rose. Double; soft rose. Free blooming.

VARIEGATED

- Americana.** Double; flesh color, striped with deeper shade.
Bonomiana. One of the newer varieties of Camellias that is both novel and beautiful. The flowers are white, with red variegations; the petals are loose, with stamens interspersed.
Chandleri elegans. Flowers are double, very large, and of a cherry-red to rose-pink color, splotted with white. The center petals are interspersed with yellow stamens, making a flower beautiful in all its details.
Feastii. Double; white, striped and spotted with pink.
Honneur d'Amerique. Flowers of both regular and irregular formation. First-row petals imbricated, others small, compact, ruffled. Color a tender pink, delicately dotted or granulated, and often crossed with stripes of vivid rose.
Horken. A recent variety with semi-double flowers; variable in coloring, but white usually predominates, with pink or rose markings. Interesting and attractive.
La Reine. White, striped with carmine.
Mme. de Strekaloff. A variable, peony-flowered, blush-pink with darker blotches and streaks.
Marie Louise. Double; variegated white with red.
Stiles' Perfection. Double; white with small stripes of rose.

Prices of named varieties.

	Each
8 to 12 inches.....	\$1 25
12 to 18 inches.....	1 75
18 to 24 inches.....	2 50
2 to 3 feet.....	3 75

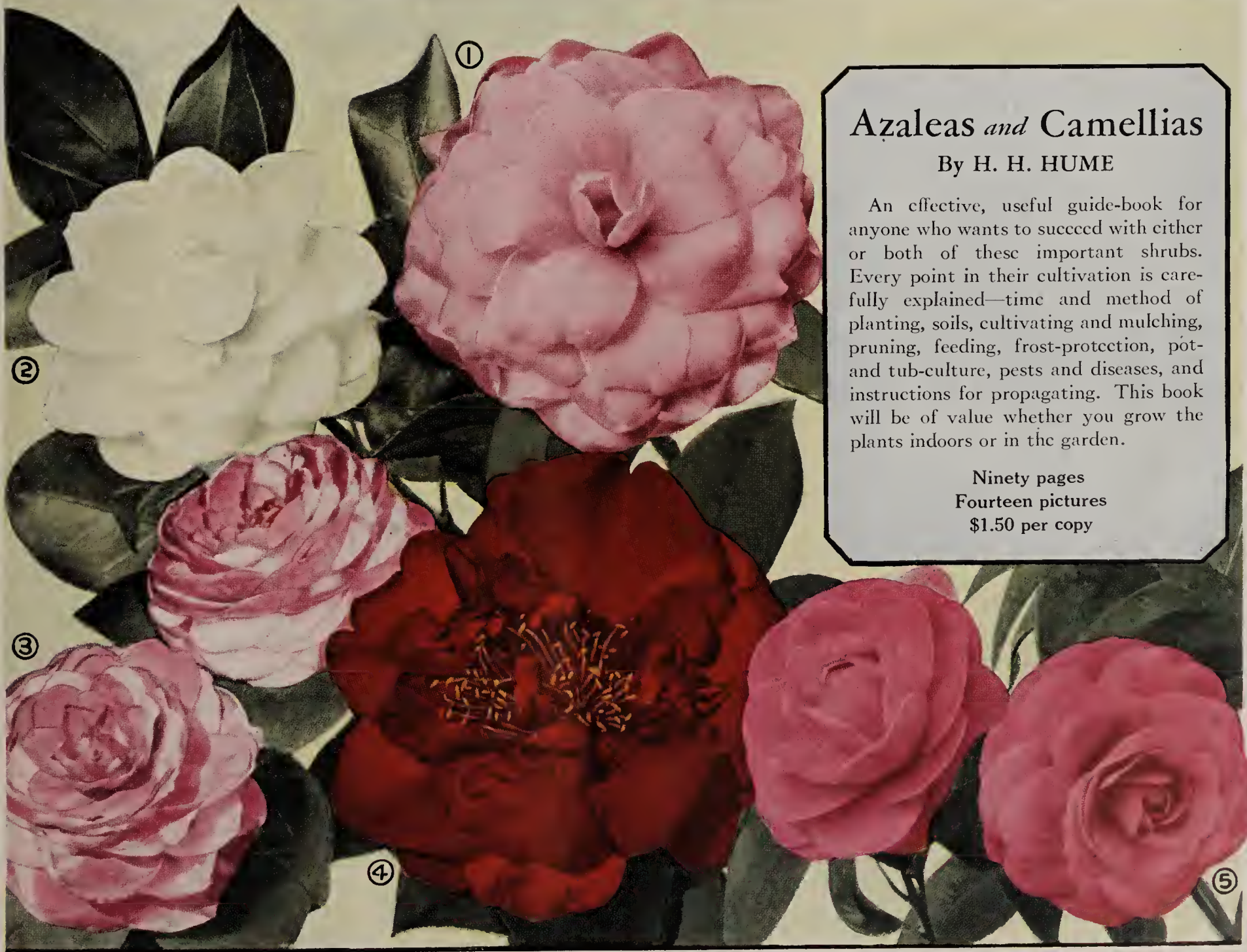
SEEDLING CAMELLIAS

Because Camellias do not reproduce themselves exactly from seed, it is impossible to tell what the flowers of seedlings will be like until they bloom. Many seedlings revert to single and half-double types, but there is always a certain percentage of high-class double flowers sometimes surpassing the parent forms. Buying them is a delightful game, in which the purchaser has everything to gain and nothing to lose.

	Each
8 to 12 inches	\$0 75
12 to 18 inches	1 00
18 to 24 inches	1 75
2 to 3 feet	2 75
3 to 4 feet	3 75
4 to 5 feet	7 50



Camellia, Chandleri elegans



Azaleas and Camellias

By H. H. HUME

An effective, useful guide-book for anyone who wants to succeed with either or both of these important shrubs. Every point in their cultivation is carefully explained—time and method of planting, soils, cultivating and mulching, pruning, feeding, frost-protection, pot- and tub-culture, pests and diseases, and instructions for propagating. This book will be of value whether you grow the plants indoors or in the garden.

Ninety pages
Fourteen pictures
\$1.50 per copy



Pandanus veitchi



Window-Box Planting



Dracaena

FLOWERING and DECORATIVE PLANTS
FOR HOUSE AND GARDEN

House-plants have steadily increased in popularity during the past few years, and today play an important part in interior decorations. The conditions under which they must be grown are very trying, and success cannot be expected unless the plants used are particularly adapted for the purpose. The following list of plants contains many sorts selected with the idea of meeting these unfavorable conditions.

ARALIA balfouriana. Upright-growing plant; rounded, coarsely toothed leaves, blotched white at margins. Grown in pots or outdoors in south Florida. Each Per 10
4-inch pots.....\$0 50 \$4 50

ASPIDISTRA lurida. Most satisfactory for house conditions. Large, dark green leaves, variegata. Leaves striped green and white.
4-inch pots..... 50 4 50
6-inch pots..... 75 6 50

BELOPERONE guttata (Corsican Shrimp Plant). An unusually attractive flowering plant, suitable for pot-culture. Flowers two-lipped, white with purple spots, surrounded with salmon-red, scale-like bracts which lie along four sides of a 3- to 5-inch drooping spike. Flowers almost continuously. Hardy in central and south Florida.
2½-inch pots..... 25 2 00

COLEUS. These plants have gaudy colored leaves in many different shades of red, yellow, and pink. Ideal for porch-boxes and as summer bedding plants.
2½-inch pots..... 20 1 50

CROTONS. Shrubby plants with foliage variegated in many different shades.
3-inch pots..... 25 2 00
4-inch pots..... 35 3 00

CRYPTANTHUS beuckeri. Small pot subject, resembling a pineapple plant, except that the foliage is brownish green or rosy, striped light green. Requires little attention and well adapted for growing indoors.
2½-inch pots..... 25

DIEFFENBACHIA bausei. Suitable for pot-culture indoors or can be grown in the open in south Florida. Leaves a foot or more in length, 3 to 4 inches wide, yellowish green spotted with white.
3-inch pots..... 50
4-inch pots..... 1 00
5-inch pots..... 1 50

DRACÆNA concinna. Leaves green, with pinkish stems and midribs. Does well under average house conditions.
3-inch pots..... 35 3 00
6-inch pots..... 75 6 50

EPISCIA cupreata. An attractive flowering plant. Can be grown in pots or hanging-baskets. Its wrinkled and slightly hairy foliage is tinged with copper. Flowers scarlet.
Each Per 10
3-inch pots.....\$0 35 \$2 50

FICUS elastica (Rubber Plant). This variety has large, roundish oblong leaves. A very desirable house-plant.
4-inch pots..... 35 3 00

LIRIOPE muscari variegata. Very similar to Ophiopogon, both in growth habit and cultural requirements. The leaves are somewhat shorter and the flowers lilac.
Medium clumps..... 25 2 00

NEPHTHYTIS triphylla. Trailing or climbing plant. Leaves large, arrow-shaped, green, with silvery markings along the midrib and veins. Requires considerable moisture and can be grown indoors as a foliage plant with good results.
liberica. Similar to Triphylla, except leaves are larger and dark green.
2½-inch pots..... 25 2 00

OPHIOPOGON jaburan vittata. In addition to its usefulness as a ground-cover and border plant, this variegated or striped form is a very satisfactory pot- or window-box plant. Flowers white, slightly drooping.
Clumps..... 35 3 00

PANDANUS veitchi. One of the finest decorative plants, with sword-like, sharp-pointed, green foliage; striped with creamy white.
3-inch pots..... 50 4 00
4-inch pots..... 75 6 50

PEPEROMIA obtusifolia (Baby Rubber Plant). A popular, indoor plant. Compact, with leathery, dark green, oval leaves.
2½-inch pots..... 20 1 50
3-inch pots..... 35 3 00

Sandersii. Closely resembling Obtusifolia, but with attractively striped leaves.
2½-inch pots..... 35 3 00

PHILODENDRON cordatum. Practically the same in growth habit and cultural requirements as Nephthytis. Dark green, slightly heart-shaped leaves. Each Per 10
2½-inch pots.....\$0 25 \$2 00

POTHOS aureus. Almost identical with Philodendron, except that the leaves are blotched with pale yellow.
2½-inch pots..... 25 2 00

SAINTPAULIA ionantha (African Violet). Satisfactory as a pot-plant, in window-boxes, or in the open if planted in shady spots. Deep violet. Hardy in south Florida.
2½-inch pots..... 25 2 00

SANSEVIERIA zeylanica. Leaves sword-shaped, dimly variegated with transverse bands of dark green and grayish white. Sansevierias are probably better adapted for growing indoors than any other plant.
4-inch pots..... 30 2 50

Laurenti. Closely resembles Zeylanica, but with creamy yellow markings or bands along the leaf-margins.
4-inch pots..... 50 4 00

Prices on larger sizes of both varieties quoted on request.

parva. Coloring of foliage somewhat like Zeylanica; leaves narrow; rather compact, dwarf grower.
3-inch pots..... 35 3 00

pumila. Growth habit similar to Parva. Leaves broad, with a slightly bluish cast, dimly striped with darker markings.
3-inch pots..... 35 3 00

PALMS. There are a number of varieties which are well adapted for growing indoors. Among these are *Archontophoenix*, *Areca lutescens*, *Caryota urens*, *Latania borbonica*, *Phanix roebelini*, *Rhapis excelsa*. (See page 14 for descriptions and prices.)

ARDISIA crenulata. (See page 7 for description and prices.)

POT-GROWN CITRUS, and POINSETTIAS are among the most colorful subjects for use as Christmas decorations.
Pot-grown, fruiting Citrus ranges in price from \$1.50 to \$5.
Poinsettias, 25 cts. to \$3.

PLANTS FOR SEASIDE PLANTING

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Baccharis.....	7	Guavas.....	23	Liriope.....	22	Pittosporum.....	10
Bottle Brush.....	8	Hibiscus.....	7	Myrica.....	10	Raphiolepis japonica.....	10
Crape Myrtle.....	9	Juniperus.....	13	Oleander.....	8	Severinia.....	10
Elæagnus.....	7	Lantana.....	7	Palms.....	14	Yucca aloifolia.....	10

PLANTS FOR HEDGES

Abelia grandiflora.....	9	Ilex vomitoria.....	7	Myrica cerifera.....	10	Podocarpus.....	13
Arborvitæ.....	13	Juniperus.....	13	Nandina domestica.....	10	Severinia buxifolia.....	10
Bamboos.....	15	Lantanas.....	7	Oleanders.....	8	Tea Plant.....	10
Bottle Brush.....	8	Ligustrum.....	10	Pittosporum.....	10		

FRUITS FOR SOUTHERN GARDENS

While the South is usually regarded as the home of the citrus and other tropical fruits, there are other deciduous fruits which may be planted to advantage, either in commercial orchards or for home use. Delicious Peaches, Plums, Persimmons, Figs, and Grapes prolong the season of these delectable fruits to include almost the entire year. Pears also may find a place in southern gardens, since new blight-resistant varieties are available. We have all of the best varieties for your selection.

MULBERRIES

For quick, effective shade and an abundance of fruits for birds, chickens, and pigs, no other tree takes the place of the Mulberry about the home. In addition, the fruit is wholesome and abundant. Every farm should have them.

Hicks. Rapid-growing, early-bearing trees, producing good fruits all summer.

Stubbs. A vigorous tree, producing quantities of large, acid, black fruits of best quality.

Townsend. Very vigorous tree, bearing wonderfully fine crops of medium-sized fruits very early in spring.

Prices of Mulberries.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 00	50 00

LOQUAT

Eriobotrya japonica

A handsome, large-leaved, medium-sized tree standing several degrees of frost, and a fine ornamental. The yellow, oblong fruit is about as large as a medium-sized plum and has a fine, sub-acid flavor. Tree blooms in November to December, and fruits mature in spring.

Prices of Loquats.	Each	Per 10
From seed. Bare roots.		
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00
4 to 6 feet.....	60	5 00

POMEGRANATES

Grown throughout the Lower South. Small trees, producing scarlet flowers and acid fruits used for drinks and jellies. For dry, well-drained soils.

Purple-seeded. Large; thin rind; juice-cells wine-colored; quality best.

Rhoda. Fruit large; rind thin and tough; juice-cells large; juice sweet and of fine flavor.

Sweet. Large, sweet fruits. Very handsome.

Wonderful. Large, late sort; fruit of good quality and highly colored.

Prices of Pomegranates.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 00	50 00



Rhoda Pomegranate



Terrell Plum

PLUMS

In the Lower South some Japanese-native hybrid Plums are most successful. Of these, Excelsior, McRea, and Terrell are outstanding. Not many of the other Plum types are successful fruiters in the southern sections. Our list is selected from the best.

Excelsior. Size medium or larger, round; wine-red; full of juice, and of excellent flavor. The most successful variety we know of for the lower sections of the Southeast.

McRea. Medium size; yellow, overwashed with red; crimson flesh, juicy, excellently flavored. Prolific.

Terrell. Cling. Another fine hybrid, larger than the above; red with small dots and mottlings; flesh greenish yellow, very juicy, and aromatic. One of the best.

Wild. A native wild variety which blooms at the same time as the above, and often aids materially in the production of heavy crops.

We can also furnish trees of **Abundance**, **Burbank**, **Kelsey**, **Red June**, and **Satsuma** Plums.

Prices of Plums.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 00	50 00



Red Cattley Guavas

FIGS

Fig trees mature fruits from about June to November in the Lower South, and few fruits are generally better liked. Trees are very productive and the fruit, fresh or preserved, may be used throughout the year. A commercial Fig orchard, properly located and cared for, is a very profitable investment, and requires very little care, compared with other fruits.

Brown Turkey. Medium size, short, thick; color coppery brown; flesh amber to pink; quality excellent. Hardy. Fall.

Brunswick. Large, pear-shaped; dark brown; flesh thick, soft, very good. Late.

Celeste. Small to medium; violet color; flesh light to rose at center; juicy, sweet, excellent. Hardy. One of the best. June, July.

Green Ischia. Medium size, long; rosy flesh, sweet and rich. Good-growing tree.

Lemon. Good size; yellowish green; flesh white, sweet, of fair quality. Early.

Prices of Figs.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 00	50 00

GUAVAS

Red Cattley and Yellow Chinese. Similar, except that the fruits are differently colored. Used for jellies and for preserving. Fine, dark, evergreen foliage. Fruits 1 to 1 1/4 inches across. Good in northern Florida and southward.

Prices of Guavas.	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
6-inch pots.....	50	4 50

BANANAS

A rapid-growing, large-foliaged plant that is very decorative and produces quantities of fruit. Requires moist ground and an abundance of plant-food. Best grown in Florida on margins of lakes, banks of streams, and similar places.

Cavendish. Plants rather tender. Fruits excellent.

Hart (Hart's Choice; Lady-Finger). A valuable sort; hardier than Cavendish.

Orinoco (Horse Banana). A strong-growing, hardy variety, producing small bunches of fruits.

Prices of Bananas.	Each	Per 10
Medium suckers.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
Large suckers.....	75	6 50



A Banana Planting



Celeste Figs. See page 23

Persimmons

Fuyugaki (pictured here) is one of the best of the Japanese Persimmons. It ripens early, just when fresh fruit tastes the best. Tane-Nashi (on page 25) is a fitting companion.

The new Japanese varieties are not at all like the old-fashioned kinds that were "puckery" and unpleasant until thoroughly ripened. The old-time difficulty of "dropping fruit" can be overcome by a proper selection of sorts. Our long experiments have proved this without question. We shall be happy to tell you how to handle Persimmons successfully.



Fuyugaki Persimmon

See page 26

FIGS

Ancient history frequently refers to the Fig, and we know that from time immemorial its fruit and welcome shade have been very important to Asiatics. Wholesome, nutritious, healthful, it has long been a favorite food in Oriental countries, and great quantities of dried Figs come to the United States.

Here in the South we ought to grow our own. In this favored section we can be independent. Every garden can have at least one Fig tree, which ought to be the early-bearing Celeste. If you have a larger place, select two or three later varieties (see page 23). Fig trees grow readily and need only a little attention. Mulching is desirable, as it keeps the soil and roots cool and moist.

ADVANCE LOQUAT

This tree-fruit should be better known. It is worth growing for its beauty when in bloom, for its fruit in early spring, for its year-round appearance, and its ability to withstand considerable frost. See page 23 for sizes and prices.



Advance Loquat

See page 23

EXCELSIOR PLUM

We introduced this variety in 1887. Experienced fruit-growers put Excelsior at the top of the Plum list; therefore home-garden owners may expect equally good results. The fruit ripens early in June, is a bright wine-red, 2 inches or more in diameter, with lots of juice and a real Plum flavor. If you like Plums, plant Excelsior. See page 23.



Excelsior Plums. Natural size

See page 23

PEACHES

Here in the South the climate and soil work together to produce the finest Peaches grown anywhere. From your own garden you get the best Peaches, for the fruit becomes fully ripe on the tree. Peaches can be grown readily in small gardens just as well as in large commercial orchards.

On page 26 we list the varieties that experience has proved to be best adapted to general Southern planting. The area has been divided into four zones, and the approximate time of ripening is given. This plan will help you to select varieties suited to your own locality—for instance, Jewel Peach is adapted to Central and Southern Florida and tropical climates, and ripens the latter part of May.



Jewel Peaches

GRAPES That Thrive in the South

All Grapes that grow in the open ground are descended from the wild Grapes of field and forest. By crossing varieties and by selection over a long period of time, we now have varieties that freely yield large, well-filled bunches in both the Muscadine and Bunch Grape classes. We recommend the varieties listed on page 26.



Thomas Grapes



Tane-Nashi
Persimmon

PEACHES

Next to Citrus, the Peach is, perhaps, prized more highly than any other of the fruits in the South. Our Peach varieties have been very carefully chosen on the basis of every favorable quality possessed by this fancy fruit, and the selections below are adapted to various sections of the South as indicated.

ZONE I. Central and southern Florida; tropical countries.

ZONE II. Eastern north Florida; similar soils and climate.

ZONE III. West Florida, lower Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

ZONE IV. Coastwise Louisiana and Texas.

Ripening-time based on north Florida

Angel. (Zone I. June 20-30.) Large; yellow, washed red; juicy, sub-acid, highly flavored. Bears well while young. Late blooming. Free.

Belle of Georgia. (Zones III and IV. July 1-15.) Large; white with red cheek. Very showy. Prolific. Widely planted. Free.

Carman. (Zones III and IV. June 10-20.) Large, shaped like Elberta; creamy white, blushed; juicy. Fine. Prolific. Free.

Hall's Yellow. (Zones I and II. June 15-25.) Large, nearly round; yellow with red; red at stone. Quality fine. Free.

Mayflower. (Zone III. May.) Medium to large; red, tender, juicy, highly flavored. Prolific. Cling.

Elberta. (Zones III and IV. July 5-20.) Large; yellow, red-cheeked; finest quality. Most popular sort in the South. Good in west Florida and north.

Jewel. (Zones I and II. May 15-25.) Medium to large; highly colored; finest quality. Choicest market sort for Florida. Very prolific and one of our special lines for many years. Free.

Lutichau. (Zone II. May 25-June 10.) Another special, and a fine market and table Peach. Large; greenish white, marked with red; juicy, finely flavored. Very excellent. Free.

Waldo. (Zones I and II. May 20-June 3.) Medium size; light yellow with dark red; flesh white, red at stone, juicy, finely flavored. Very prolific. Free.

Prices of Peaches.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 00	50 00



Grapes

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Of the summer to winter fruits cultivated in the South, few are more attractive than Japan Persimmons. The most valuable are included in our list. The fruits are medium to large, sweet, palatable, and the trees should be in all fruit-gardens. Commercial plantings have been profitable, and the fruit-markets of the country have not yet been supplied. These fruits, used fresh, are delicious, and equally so in sherbets, creams, and other frozen mixtures.

Fuyugaki. One of the best. Oblate, medium to large; deep red skin; light flesh, non-astringent, very sweet and may be used while still hard; seedless. Perhaps the very best shipper and keeper. Should be in all plantings. September, October.

Gailey. Small, oblate-conical; dull red; flesh dark about the seeds, firm, juicy. Produces an abundance of staminate flowers for pollinizing other sorts. Valuable in commercial and home orchards.

Hachiya. Very large and showy; brilliant red skin; sweet, deep yellow flesh, astringent until ripe.

Okame. Large, oblate; orange-yellow to carmine skin; flesh light and non-astringent when ripe, light brown around seeds, quality fine. Midseason to late.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large, roundish conical, very attractive; skin light yellow, changing to bright red; flesh yellow, of finest quality; seedless. Prolific, bearing quite young. The finest commercial sort and most popular for home use.

Triumph. Medium size, tomato-shaped; skin red; flesh yellow, with a few seeds, finest quality. Midseason to very late.

Prices of Persimmons.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 00	50 00
2-year.....	1 00	9 00	80 00

We can also furnish trees of Hyakume, Ormond, Taber's No. 23, Tamopan, and Tsuru varieties. Seasons, early to December.

✓ GRAPES

The group of Muscadine Grapes is well and favorably known throughout the East and Southeast. For the Southeast, in particular, many sorts of the Bunch Grapes do not seem to be well adapted, but of those which are successful here we have long produced and distributed the following list:

MUSCADINE GRAPES

Flowers. Large, purplish fruit; sweet, excellent. August, September.

James. Largest of this group. Black; juicy, and of excellent quality. Prolific. August to late fall.

Scuppernong. The old, popular sort, known and liked for its delicious, musky flavor. Fruit large, bronze-colored; flesh excellent and juicy. Season August, September.

Thomas. One of the best and most popular Grapes. Reddish purple; pulp sweet and tender. August, September.

Also, we can furnish the Wild Muscadine to pollinate the flowers of the other sorts. This often increases the crop.



Pineapple Pears

BUNCH GRAPES

Beacon. A strong grower whose fruits ripen early. Fruit black, of good quality, produced abundantly in large bunches.

Carman. Fruit large, black, of very fine quality; skin tough, thin; borne in large clusters. Popular in the South.

Concord. An excellent variety that is well known and widely successful. Fruit large, blue-black; flesh sweet and tender. Vigorous and a regular and heavy bearer.

Delaware. Small fruits of best quality; skin red or pink, and thin; borne in medium-sized bunches. One of America's fancy Grapes.

Ives. A good grower; very productive. Bunches and fruits large. Very fine early black variety.

Niagara. Strong grower; prolific. Bunch and fruit large. A fine-quality greenish yellow Grape.

We can also furnish the Diamond and Waupanuka varieties.

Prices of Grapes.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1-year.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
2-year.....	50	4 50	40 00
3-year.....	65	6 00	50 00

✓ PEARS

Having recently introduced the Hood Pear, we now offer the two blight-resistant varieties which fill the requirements for this fruit—an excellent, very early, large, fine-quality table Pear and a large, dependable cooking Pear, the Pineapple.

Hood. Large, yellowish green fruit, with white flesh, very juicy, mellow, free from grit, and deliciously flavored. Excellent for every use to which Pears are put. Season June to July.

Kieffer. Large; yellow with reddish cheek; handsome and very juicy. Good flavor when fully ripe. September, October.

Le Conte. Large, pyriform; smooth; pale yellow. Quality good when properly ripened. A dessert Pear. July.

Pineapple. Large and handsome, with a pleasing odor when ripe. Very blight-resistant, and, with Hood, makes the best Pear combination orchard of which we know. Flesh coarse but juicy. Season July, August.

Prices of Pears.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 00	50 00
2-year.....	1 00	9 00	80 00

CITRUS FRUITS

In Florida, Citrus Fruits lead all others in importance. Large acreages are grown along the Gulf Coast from eastern Florida into Texas. Groves are being increased; new and improved sorts are being introduced which are adapted to the climatic and other conditions of this area. Families throughout this area may enjoy these fine fruits along with an abundance of other kinds. The distinctive healthfulness of Oranges and Grapefruit makes it necessary that a place be provided for them in all home orchards. Our Citrus varieties are the best known, and their superior qualities are established. Our trees are vigorous and are heavy producers of juicy, well-flavored fruits.

Citrus Fruits at Glen Saint Mary on Citrus Trifoliata Stock

ORANGES

Hamlin. An excellent, extra-early sweet Orange of fine quality; very juicy and delicious.

Lue Gim Gong. Large, fine, heavy, very late, smooth fruit with few seeds, and of highest quality. Tree cold-resistant.

Parson Brown. An old, fine, early variety of high quality and medium size. Cold-resistant.

Pineapple. The favorite of all midseason Oranges. A heavy producer. Trees upright, with large fruiting heads.

SATSUMAS. We have three distinct varieties of this Mandarin type, extra-early, hardy Orange (Owari, Silverhill, Kawano Wase). Fruits are medium to large, orange to deep orange in color, sweet, and highly flavored. We consider it the most palatable of Citrus Fruits, and one of the very best market sorts.

Satsuma Owari. Large, flattened; deep orange, with smooth rind, which parts freely from the pulp; seedless, or nearly so. Matures before any of the round Oranges. Trees vigorous and hardy.

Satsuma Silverhill. Tree is an upright grower, apparently harder than Owari. Fruit similar to the latter, holding on trees perhaps a little longer in good condition. Otherwise similar.

Satsuma Kawano Wase. Tree and fruit similar to Owari. Fruit two weeks earlier, ripening before coloring. Smooth, thin rind; very little "rag." Well worth cultivating.

Temple. The very highest of Citrus-Fruit qualities are found in this peerless Orange. It is strictly a "fancy" fruit from every quality point. Fruits large; fine, deep orange skin, separating easily from the pulp; free from "rag"; juicy, delicious. Tree a vigorous grower, bearing freely when very young. Everywhere that the round Orange varieties can be grown, home orchards should have at least a few Temples.

Tangerine (Dancy). A "kid-glove" Orange of medium size, deep orange color, and rich, spicy flavor. Trees upright, dense, heavy bearing.

Valencia. (Late.) Long the most famous late Orange in the Citrus industry. Tree a strong grower, a fine, early bearer, and perhaps the most profitable of the round Orange group. Fruit keeps well on trees until very late. Size medium; good color; finest quality.

Washington Navel. A very large, midseason Orange of excellent quality, and a good bearer on *C. trifoliata* stock. It should be included in home orchards.

GRAPEFRUIT

Duncan. One of the very best for all uses, lacking nothing required for the table and for market. Of good quality; very juicy. Hardest of all the Grapefruits. Season December to May.

Foster. Flesh purplish pink. Very early and of excellent quality. One of the very best and most attractive.

OTHER CITRUS FRUITS

Meyer Lemon. Perhaps the hardest of the Lemon varieties. An excellent bearer of large fruits of high acidity. Particularly valuable in central to north Florida and warmer Gulf Coast areas.

Calamondin. A small Citrus Fruit $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, of orange-red color, somewhat flattened; skin thin, easily removed from the pulp; sections separated as in the Mandarin oranges, juice clear and strongly acid. Makes a pleasant drink. Very productive. Season November, December.

Eustis Limequat. New, attractive, acid Citrus—a cross of a lime with Nagami kumquat. Tree vigorous, producing quickly fine crops of acid fruits which make an excellent drink. Fruit oblong, somewhat larger than the Key lime; rind thin, grapefruit color. Hardy farther north than limes and most lemon varieties. A very important addition to our list of Citrus Fruits, whether for market or home use.

Glen Citrangedin. A hybrid between the Willits citrange and the calamondin. Very hardy; has withstood temperatures as low as 12 degrees F. without serious injury. Fruit small, resembles calamondin; excellent for making a drink which can scarcely be distinguished from limeade. It is, perhaps, the best of the truly hardy "ade" fruits that will serve as acceptable substitutes for the lime or the lemon.

KUMQUATS

Marumi. Tree dwarf, compact, globular. Foliage small, thickly placed. Fruit $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch long, round; golden yellow; rind thin; sweet, well flavored; juice and pulp aromatic. Ornamental.

Meiwa. More vigorous than Marumi; well foliated and handsome. Fruit about 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, round; pulp sweet when ripe. The best Kumquat for eating fresh.

Nagami. Vigorous; broadly upright; handsome. A very heavy bearer of golden yellow, oblong fruits $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long; rind sweet; pulp and juice finely flavored. Tree forms a nice head, more open than Marumi.

Citrus Fruit Trees on Sour Orange Stock at our Winter Haven Nurseries, Winter Haven, Fla.

Oranges. Hamlin, King, Lue Gim Gong, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Ruby, Tangerine, Temple, Valencia, Washington Navel.

Grapefruit. Duncan, Foster, Marsh Seedless, McCarty, Thompson (Pink Marsh Seedless), Triumph.

Lemons. Meyer, Ponderosa, Villa Franca.

Other Citrus. Mandarin, Tangelo.

On Rough Lemon Stock

Oranges. Hamlin, King, Lue Gim Gong, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Tangerine, Valencia. *We have Temple on Cleopatra stock.*

Grapefruit. Duncan, Foster, Marsh Seedless, McCarty, Thompson (Pink Marsh Seedless), Triumph.

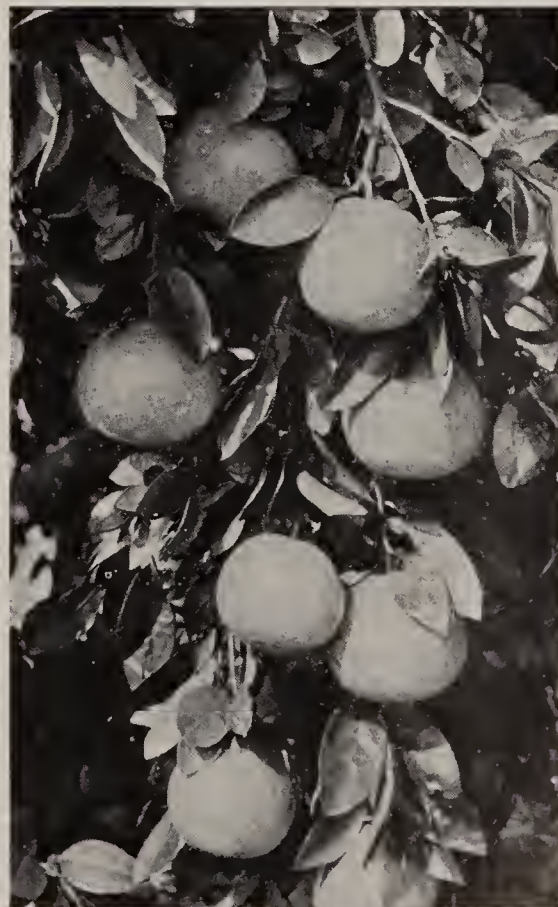
Lemon. Meyer, Ponderosa, Villa Franca.

Lime. Tahiti.

Kumquats. Marumi, Meiwa, Nagami.

Other Citrus. Calamondin, Mandarin, Tangelo.

Write our office at Winter Haven for prices and sizes



Duncan Grapefruit

Prices for Oranges, Grapefruit, Lemons: On *Citrus trifoliata* Roots

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00	\$300 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch caliper.....	60	5 50	50 00	400 00
$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch caliper.....	75	7 00	65 00	550 00
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch caliper.....	85	8 00	75 00	650 00
2-year.....	1 00	9 00	85 00	800 00
3-year.....	1 50	12 50	100 00	900 00

Prices for Calamondins, Kumquats, Limequats, Citrangedin: On *Citrus trifoliata* Roots

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1-year.....	\$0 75	\$6 50	\$50 00
2-year.....	1 00	8 00	75 00
3-year.....	1 25	10 00	85 00



Owari Satsuma Oranges

OWARI SATSUMA

To tell the whole interesting story of the Owari Satsuma would take too much time and space—so we “cut it short.”

About 1885 we secured a lot of bud-wood from Fruitland Park. Groves planted with trees from this stock became noted for the high-quality fruit produced. This quality was so pronounced that an investigation was made by Dr. Tanaka and Mr. Scott, who decided that the trees were the pure Japanese Owari strain.

Therefore, for more than forty years we have given special attention to the Owari Satsuma. Our records show it has withstood 15 degrees (Fahr.) without injury, when budded on *Citrus trifoliata*—the only understock adapted to it. Trees are heavy bearers and produce profitable crops over the entire Satsuma-growing territory. For sizes and prices see page 27.



Eustis Limequats

NAGAMI KUMQUAT

Ornamental and useful applies directly to both Kumquats and Limequats. The plants are small, seldom growing more than 12 feet tall, with a spread of branches about equal to the height. The foliage is bright, dark green, and is as handsome as that of any other ever-green shrub. Both Kumquats and Limequats are hardy, even as hardy as the Satsuma Oranges.

The fruit of the Kumquat is small, varying from an inch to 2 inches long, begins to ripen in mid-November, and is used chiefly for marmalades and jellies. See page 27 for sizes and prices.



Nagami Kumquats

LIMEQUATS

Limequats might be called “little lemons” on account of the size and appearance of the fruit. The plant grows 8 to 12 feet high, is somewhat spreading, and has the usual glossy green foliage of Citrus trees. The fruit is about 2 inches in diameter, bright yellow, and a mature plant is heavily loaded. The flavor is sharply acid and used chiefly in making “ades” and similar drinks.

POPULAR PERMANENT

PECANS

PROLIFIC PROFITABLE

Because the nuts are so rich in required food-elements and so palatable, the Pecan has become an essential part of fruit orchards for home use throughout the South. In addition, large numbers of commercial plantings have been made, and these are increasing yearly. Suitable situations are found throughout this whole region for the culture of Pecans, and no home should be without at least a few good sorts of Pecan trees. They are economical to produce, costing the family very much less than meats and many other of its food materials. The varieties of Pecans we list are well tried and favorably known. The trees are vigorous and well grown.

Curtis. Of Florida origin. A beautiful, rapid-growing tree with many long branches and very fine foliage. It is a heavy bearer of very thin-shelled, medium-sized nuts of highest quality. One of the very choicest for the Lower South.

Frotscher. A large, oblong nut with very thin shell and of good quality. The tree grows to large size, making a broad head with great bearing capacity. It is one of the very popular commercial sorts, and is well adapted to planting in the Gulf Coast country, Florida, and southeast Georgia.

Money-maker. A medium-sized nut with medium shell, well filled with a rich meat. The tree is an upright grower with foliage of dark green color, and long, clean branches. It is a heavy, dependable bearer and adapted for planting over a wide territory.

Schley. A good growing tree of average form and size. Nuts medium to large, with very thin shell and highest quality meat. It is one of the highest priced nuts in the market. It is well adapted to culture in the rolling sections of the Middle South.

Stuart. A vigorous-growing variety, making a large, strong tree with a fine head. Nuts large, medium thin, good quality. A very dependable bearer. It is successful throughout the Pecan-growing territory and stands the cold better than most other southern varieties. Stuart nuts are attractive and always find ready markets.

Success. Tree sturdy, vigorous, making a very broad, full head and is a heavy and dependable producer of large nuts of average thickness and of good quality. Fills well. Successful over a wide area.

PRICES OF PECANS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100		Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00	6 to 7 feet.....	\$0 90	\$8 50	\$80 00
3 to 4 feet.....	55	5 00	45 00	7 to 8 feet.....	1 05	10 00	95 00
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 00	55 00	8 to 10 feet.....	1 15	11 00	105 00
5 to 6 feet.....	80	7 50	70 00				

THE PECAN AND ITS CULTURE—By H. HAROLD HUME

Pecans are rapidly becoming one of the most important orchard trees in the South. In fact, for general planting they are entitled to first place because of their peculiar adaptability to many conditions and locations. The merits of this valuable nut are being recognized as never before, and the crop has gained a firm place in the markets of the country. To supply reliable information on Pecan-growing, this up-to-date work, touching every cultural detail, has been prepared after many years' careful study of the industry. The book is thoroughly practical and contains the information needed by every grower of Pecans. Third edition, 195 pages, cloth-bound; price \$2, postpaid.

Pecan trees succeed on various soils—sandy loam, light clay, or sand and clay are suitable. Low, wet land should be avoided unless it can be well drained; Pecans need moisture like all trees, but they detest “wet feet.” If the soil is lacking in humus, or vegetable matter, grow a crop of cowpeas or velvet beans; after the vines are dead, plow them under and harrow the soil thoroughly.



Curtis

Frotscher

Schley



Stuart

Moneymaker

Success

Space the trees 40 to 50 feet each way, to allow for full maturity. This will require about twenty-five trees to the acre. Begin cultivating in early spring before the growth starts, and keep it up at intervals of about 10 days until early July. For the first six or eight years the space between the trees may be used for other crops, but later the trees will need all the space.



Group of trees and plants balled and burlapped for shipping from Glen Saint Mary Nurseries

HANDLING TREES AND OTHER PLANTS

Nursery trees and plants are grown in two different ways: in the open ground or in pots, tubs, and boxes. Those grown in pots or tubs are easily handled; if grown in the open ground, they are taken up, either bare-rooted or with earth about the roots. When dug with earth about their roots, they are called Balled and Burlapped.

Pot-Grown Plants

Many different kinds of plants are grown in pots, tubs, or boxes. They may be shipped and transplanted at any time of year and immediate planting effects secured. Usually the pot or tub is removed before shipment, and the earth about the roots is wrapped in paper or burlap.

Bare-Rooted Plants

Plants taken from the open ground with bare roots are usually handled only during the dormant winter season—from November to April. All deciduous trees, as peach, pear, plum, mulberry, dogwood, red-bud, sweet gum, and many more, are examples. Orchards or groves are always planted with bare-rooted trees.

Balled and Burlapped Plants

If the roots of shrubs or trees are very numerous, fine, and fibrous, they hold earth well. They can be dug with the roots in place in the original soil. Burlap is then tied around the ball of earth, or tightly sewn, and the plant should be carefully handled by the ball, rather than the top, so as not to loosen the earth around the roots. The burlap should not be removed when the plant is set out.

Planting and General Care

The land on which trees are to be set should be thoroughly prepared before planting. Too frequently this important matter is neglected or poorly done, but it pays to give particular attention to this part of the work. It is easier to put the land in good condition before planting than after, and, if the trees are to bring the results desired, it must be done at some time.

After the land has been well plowed, harrowed and leveled, a 3- to 4-foot stake should be set where each tree is to stand. The distance apart at which the trees should be set depends on the character of the soil, the moisture it contains, the kind of trees, and the ideas of the planter. Usually they should be given a goodly distance. A table of the usual planting distances is given on the inside back cover.

When the trees arrive, if everything is in readiness, they may be taken directly to the field and set out, taking the trees from the boxes as needed. If the number is large, or there is a delay of more than a few days, it is best to heel-in the trees. From this heeling-in place, they may be taken for planting, and carefully protected from the sun and wind with damp burlap until placed in the holes. Plants or trees should never be allowed to dry out between the time they are taken from the nursery and the time of planting.

It is best to dig the holes just in advance of planting, to prevent drying or baking, also loss of moisture. The holes should be made considerably larger than necessary to accommodate the roots or balls of earth. Set the trees the exact depth they stood in the nursery rows. This can be determined by the "earth collar" marks. If a balled plant, the top of the ball should be at ground-level. It is usually better to set too high than too deep. If bare-rooted, spread out the roots by hand and pack the earth well around them. When the hole is three-quarters full, pack well with the feet. This is important, as more trees are lost from loose packing than any other cause.

After packing thoroughly, and before the hole is filled up, pour in water, especially if the soil is dry. As the water sinks down into the earth it helps to pack the soil in all the small corners among the roots, thus excluding air. When the water has sunk away, fill up the remainder of the hole, pack again with the feet, and level off.

After carefully planting trees or shrubs they should receive such care and attention as will keep them in thrifty growing condition, and, if the best results are desired, they should never be allowed to become stunted in their growth. To bring about this condition they must be cultivated frequently, fertilized from time to time, and kept free from insects and diseases. Only those who give their trees or shrubs the care they require can hope to secure the maximum results from their plantings. Consult your successful neighbors and be guided by their experience under similar conditions.

We are always glad to answer specific questions on fertilizing and spraying.

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co. invites customers and friends to visit the nurseries at any time. Almost every day in the year you will find some plant in bloom, but of course there are definite times when the floral display is at its best. In February and March the Azalea display is simply gorgeous; then there is Rose-time when our fields show the Queen of Flowers at her best. The nurseries are 30 miles west of Jacksonville on State Road No. 1.

Terms of Business

Location. General Office and Nurseries at Glen Saint Mary, Baker County, Florida, on Seaboard Airline Railway, and State Road No. 1, 30 miles west of Jacksonville. Office and Citrus Nurseries at Winter Haven, Polk County, Florida. Visitors are always welcome.

Applying Prices. Orders for five (5), fifty (50), and five hundred (500) plants command the 10, 100, and 1000 rates respectively, regardless of assortment.

Cash or satisfactory reference must accompany all orders for immediate shipment unless the party ordering has an account. On orders booked in advance of the shipping season, 25 per cent down, with the balance due when the shipping season opens, will be required.

Be sure to state clearly when ordering how you wish shipment made—Parcel Post, Express, or Freight. Lacking this information, we will use our best judgment as to method of forwarding. On orders for shipment by Parcel Post, add 25 per cent to the list price to cover cost of packing and postage. Please use our order blanks; additional ones will be mailed upon request.

Shipping and Planting Season. From the middle of November to March for bare-rooted plants.

Substitution. It is our desire to furnish stock exactly as ordered. On orders for commercial planting substitution of varieties will not be made without permission from customer. On small orders, items which we are unable to supply will be omitted unless we are instructed to substitute.

We guarantee all stock sent out to be well rooted, well grown, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions. Our liability under the foregoing guarantee is limited in amount to the original price received. There shall be no nursery stock sold under a guarantee to live, except with the understanding that it will be replaced within one year from date of sale if it dies, at not less than 50 per cent of the purchase price, which shall be considered as insurance.

Claims. If, by any possibility, errors should occur, they will be promptly rectified, if claim is made within 10 days after the receipt of goods. Our responsibility ceases upon delivery of nursery stock in good condition to public carrier.

LARGE-SIZED TREES AND SHRUBS FOR IMMEDIATE RESULTS

In the foregoing pages of our Catalogue we have listed the regular sizes of trees and plants. Very frequently our customers are interested in large-sized specimens with which to secure quicker effects from their plantings. We are able to furnish these in a number of different sizes and varieties, and we are prepared to move them with large balls of earth about the roots. We shall be pleased to furnish descriptions and prices upon request, stating size and kind desired.

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Oranges on common stocks.....	25 to 30 ft. each way	Pears, Le Conte and Pineapple.....	25 to 30 ft. each way
Oranges on <i>C. trifoliata</i>	18 to 20 ft. each way	Pears, General varieties.....	20 to 25 ft. each way
Kumquats.....	10 to 12 ft. each way	Grapes, Bunch varieties.....	8 to 10 ft. each way
Peaches.....	18 to 20 ft. each way	Grapes, Muscadine type.....	18 to 25 ft. each way
Plums.....	15 to 18 ft. each way	Figs.....	12 to 15 ft. each way
Japan Persimmons.....	15 to 20 ft. each way	Pecans.....	50 to 60 ft. each way

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

8 by 8.....	680	13 by 13.....	257	18 by 18.....	134	30 by 30.....	48
9 by 9.....	537	14 by 14.....	222	19 by 19.....	120	35 by 35.....	35
10 by 10.....	435	15 by 15.....	193	20 by 20.....	108	40 by 40.....	27
11 by 11.....	360	16 by 16.....	170	22 by 22.....	90	45 by 45.....	21
12 by 12.....	302	17 by 17.....	150	25 by 25.....	69	50 by 50.....	17

INDEX

Page	Page	Page	Page
Abelia.....9	Citrangedin.....27	Hemerocallis.....19	Myrica.....10
Albizzia.....11	Citrus Fruits.....22, 27	Hemigraphis.....19	Myrtle, Crape.....9
Allamanda.....7, 15	Cleyera.....7	Hibiscus.....7	Nandina.....10
Amaryllis.....19	Coleus.....22	Holly.....11, 12	Nephtytis.....22
Andromeda.....7	Cotoneaster.....7, 19	Honeysuckle.....15	Nerium.....8
Anise Tree.....11	Crinum.....19	Hydrangea.....7	Oak.....11
Aralia.....22	Crotons.....22	Ilex.....7, 11, 12	Olea.....10
Arboretum.....13	Cryptanthus.....19, 22	Illicium.....7, 11	Oleander.....8
Ardisia.....7	Cuphea.....7	Ivy, English.....15, 19	Ophiopogon.....15, 19, 22
Aspidistra.....22	Day-Lily.....19	Ixora.....7	Oranges.....27
Azaleas.....16-18	Dieffenbachia.....22	Jasminum.....7, 15	Osmanthus.....10
Baccharis.....7	Dogwood.....12	Jessamine, Cape.....7	Palms and Cycads.....14
Bamboos.....10, 15	Dracæna.....22	Judas Tree.....11	Pandanus.....22
Bananas.....23	Duranta.....7	Juniperus.....13, 19	Pandorca.....15
Barberry.....7	Elæagnus.....7	Kalmia.....8	Peaches.....25, 26
Bauhinia.....11	Episcia.....22	Kumquats.....27, 28	Pears.....26
Beloperone.....22	Eriobotrya.....23	Lagerstrœmia.....9	Pecans.....29
Berberis.....7	Eucalyptus.....11	Lantana.....7, 15	Pellionia.....19
Bignonia.....15	Eucharis.....19	Laurel.....10, 11	Peperomia.....22
Books.....21, 29	Feijoa.....7	Lemons.....27	Persimmons, Japan.....24, 26
Bottle Brush.....8	Ficus.....15, 22	Leucothoe.....7	Philodendron.....22
Bougainvillea.....15	Figs.....15, 23, 24	Ligustrum.....10	Photinia.....10
Bridal Wreath.....10	Fruits and Nuts.....23-29	Limequat.....27, 28	Phyllanthus.....10
Buddleia.....7	Gardenia.....7	Liriopce.....15, 19, 22	Pilea.....19
Calamondin.....27	Gordonia.....11	Loquat.....23, 24	Pittosporum.....10
Callistemon.....8	Grapefruit.....27	Magnolia.....7, 11, 12	Plants for Special Places.....13
Camellia.....10, 20, 21	Grapes.....24, 26	Malpighia.....7	Plumbago.....10
Camphor Tree.....12	Grasses.....15	Malvaviscus.....9	Plums.....11, 23, 24
Cedar.....13	Ground-Covers.....15	Maple.....11	Podocarpus.....13
Cedrus.....13	Guavas.....23	Marica.....19	Poinsettia.....22
Cestrum.....7	Hawthorn, Japanese.....10	Mulberries.....23	Pomegranate.....10, 23
			Pothos.....22
			Prunus.....10
			Pyracantha.....10
			Raphiolepis.....10
			Red-Bud.....11
			Retinospora.....13
			Rhyncospermum.....15
			Rock-Garden Plants.....19
			Rose Culture.....6
			Roses.....3-5
			Rubber Plant.....22
			Saintpaulia.....22
			Sansevieria.....22
			Satsuma.....28
			Saxifraga.....19
			Sedum.....19
			Severinia.....10
			Spiræa.....10
			Sweet Bay.....11
			Sweet Gum.....11
			Tabernæmontana.....10
			Tea Plant.....10
			Tecoma.....10
			Texas Umbrella.....11
			Thunbergia.....10, 15
			Tradescantia.....19
			Trumpet Vine.....15
			Viburnum.....10
			Wisteria.....15
			Yucca.....10

AZALEAS · CAMELLIAS · ROSES

SHRUBS

FRUIT

AND

SHADE

TREES



AZALEAS in the garden at Glen Saint Mary are usually at the apex of the blooming season in February and March. Many rare varieties are here, including several of our own original. A visit to the gardens will be a revelation to those who know and appreciate Azaleas; to others it will be the means of opening the door to greater garden pleasures.



Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co.
Glen Saint Mary, Florida